



The Alwar State
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1944-45

(1st April 1944 to 31st March 1945)

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The Alwar State

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

I. GEOGRAPHICAL

1. The Alwar State lies between $27^{\circ}-5'$ and $28^{\circ}-10'$
Position. North Latitude and between $76^{\circ}-10'$
and $77^{\circ}-15'$ East Longitude.

2. Its area is 3,217 sq. miles and its extreme length
Area and Lands and breadth is 80 miles and 60 miles
respectively. Out of the total area of
3,217 sq. miles, approximately 2,627 sq. miles are plains
while the remaining 590 sq. miles consist of hilly-tracts.
The hills form a part of the Aravalli Range and in some
places rise to about 3,000 ft. above sea level.

3. The State is bounded:—
Boundary

(i) on the North by the Gurgaon District of the
Punjab and by the states of Nabha and Jaipur,

(ii) on the East by the Bharatpur State and the
Gurgaon District,

(iii) on the South by the Jaipur State, and

(iv) on the West by the States of Nabha, Patiala,
and Jaipur.

4. The State consists of 10 administrative sub-areas known as Nizamats which are distributed in two Districts as follows:—

(i) The Northern District-consisting of the Nizamats of Alwar, Behror, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara.

(ii) The Southern District-consisting of the Nizamats of Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh, Thanagazi and Bansur.

5. According to the census of 1941 the population of the State including Nimrana Estate is 8,23,055 as detailed below:—

Nizamats	Hindus			Muslims			Christians			GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	
Alwar *	47,551	42,365	89,916	28,253	24,924	53,177	44	75	119	1,43,212
Mandawar	28,362	25,118	53,480	7,115	6,546	13,661	—	—	—	67,147
Behror	38,923	37,334	76,257	1,725	1,728	3,453	—	—	—	79,710
Kishangarh	16,315	14,325	30,640	21,166	18,373	39,539	—	—	—	70,179
Tijara	16,838	13,852	30,690	23,643	20,021	43,664	—	3	3	74,357
Rajgarh	44,042	40,544	84,586	2,299	1,955	4,254	8	4	12	88,852
Bansur	34,988	31,302	66,290	1,198	1,218	2,416	—	—	—	68,706
Ramgarh	12,910	11,164	24,074	22,502	19,331	41,833	1	3	4	65,911
Lachhmangarh	51,404	44,421	95,825	9,206	7,858	17,064	—	—	—	1,12,889
Thanagazi	21,766	20,363	42,129	606	450	1,056	—	—	—	43,185
Nimrana Estate	4,431	4,264	8,695	115	103	218	—	—	—	8,913
TOTAL	3,17,530	2,85,052	6,02,582	1,17,828	1,02,507	2,20,335	53	85	138	8,23,055

* Includes Sikhs

6. The average annual rainfall in the State is 25" and the maximum and the minimum temperatures in mid-summer and mid-winter

Rainfall, temperature
and Climate

are 120°F and 32°F respectively. The climate is dry and extreme like that of the eastern Punjab districts and is invigorating. Hills, plains and forests make an agreeable variety, and the winter with the dry cold is very healthy and delightful.

7. There is no river in the State which is perennial in its entire course. The two large rivers are the Ruparail and the Sahibi. The Ruparail in the South of the State rises from the hills of Thanagazi. Its water is divided at the Bara weir in the Alwar State, one portion being retained by the Alwar State and the other passing on through Alwar territory to Bharatpur. The Sahibi in the North traces its origin from the Sewar Hills in the Jaipur State and passes through the Bansur and Mandawar Nizamats to continue again into Jaipur territory.

8. The State is on the whole fertile and wheat, barley, jwar, gram, maize and rapeseed are the principal crops.

The hills furnish a large quantity of fire-wood and grass. Several mineral products are found but the resources in this respect have not yet been tapped to any great extent. Marble, slate, iron, copper, mica, saltpetre, red-ochre barytes, quartz etc. are found in varying degrees.

9. The usual domestic animals are buffalo, horse, camel, sheep, goat, and cow. Amongst the wild animals may be mentioned tiger, panther, sambher, nilgai and ghaltali. peacock, partridge, duck and a large variety of smaller birds are also found all over the State.

10. The principal towns and total number of villages
Towns and villages in each Nizamat of the State are:-

No.	Nizamat	Principal Towns	Number of villages
1.	Alwar	1- Alwar	249
		2. Malakhhera (Yashwantgarh)	
2.	Behror	1. Behror	152
		2. Mandhan	
		3. Barrod	
3.	Mandawar	1. Mandawar	133
		2. Ajerka	
4.	Kishangarh	1. Kishangarh	167
		2. Harsauli	
		3. Khairthal	
5.	Tijara	1. Tijara	208
		2. Tapukra	
6.	Ramgarh	1. Ramgarh	175
		2. Govindgarh	
7.	Lachhman- garh	1. Lachhmangarh	259
		2. Kathumar	
		3. Kherli	
8.	Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh	239
		2. Tehla	
9.	Thanagazi	1. Thanagazi	175
		2. Pratapgarh	
10.	Bansur	1. Bansur	101
		2. Narainpur	
Total			1858

11. The B. B. & C. I. Rly. traverses the State from
Railway and Roads North to South dividing it into two
more or less equal parts. The branch line of the same
railway from Bandikui to Agra passes through the South-
East borders of the State. The following are the Railway
Stations within the State borders:-

Nizamat	Railway Stations
Mandawar	Ajerka
Kishangarh	Harsauli
	Khairthal
Alwar	Parisal
	Alwar
	Mahuwa
	Malakhara
	(Yashwantgarh)
Rajgarh	Dhigawara
	Rajgarh
	Karanpura
Lachhmangarh	Ghosrana
	Kherli.

A net-work of 186 miles of metalled roads and 392 miles of unmetalled roads is maintained by the State. They serve almost every important town in the territory. The chief metalled road is the Delhi-Jaipur Road which passes from Delhi through Gurgaon into Alwar and continues on to Jaipur. 57 miles of this road are in the Alwar territory.

12. The following statement gives the number of the Post and Telegraph Offices in each Nizamat:-

No.	Nizamat	Telegraph Office	Post Office
1.	Alwar	Alwar City Rly Station	Alwar City Alwar Rly Station Alwar Secretariat Malakhara, (Yashwantgarh) Bahadurpur Parisal

No.	Nizamat	Telegraph Office	Post Office
2.	Behror	Behror	Behror Basai Barrod Dausod Mandhan Tasing Gandola
3.	Mandawar	—	Mandawar Ajerka Jindoli Rasgan Karnikot Bijwar Manka Pehal Tatarpur Manpur
4.	Kishangarh	Kishangarh	Kishangarh Harsauli Khairthal Dhamakna
5.	Tijara	Tijara	Tijara Shahabad Tapukra
6.	Ramgarh	...	Ramgarh Govindgarh
7.	Lachhman- garh	Kherli	Lachhmangarh Kathumar Kherli
8.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Rajgarh Dhigawara Karanpura Tehla

No.	Nizamat	Telegraph Office	Post Office
9.	Thanagazi	...	Tahanagazi Agar Pratapgarh Ajabgarh
10.	Bansur	....	Bansur Hamirpur Harsora Narainpur Nimuchana

13. The population of the State mainly consists of Hindus and Mohomedans. The annual social functions are attended by and gatherings are mostly composed of these two communities. In the social and religious gatherings, whether they be of Hindus or of Mohomedans, both the communities generally take part. This adds to their success as also to the panoramic view of colours and shades so peculiar to the Orient.

The principal fairs held annually in the State are:-

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| (1) Gangaur Fair | Generally falls in | March |
| (2) Siliserh Fair | " " | April |
| (3) Jagannathji's Fair | " " | June |
| (4) Teej Fair | " " | July |
| (5) Pandavapol Fair | " " | August |
| (6) Bhartrihari Fair | " " | August |
| (7) Chursidh Fair (of Meos) | " " | February |
| (8) Tazia procession | falls in different | Months |

In addition to these, a number of cattle fairs are held on various dates and at different rural centres all over the State.

The following are the important annual festivals observed in the State:-

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (i) Dussehra | (ii) Mohorram |
| (iii) Dewali | (iv) Teej |
| (v) Holi | (vi) Id |

14. The interesting buildings and places worth
 Buildings and Architecture visiting are given below:-

1. The City Palace ...Which contains the Library, Armoury, and Museum.
2. The Vijey Mandir .. 6 miles from Alwar.-Residence of His Highness.
3. The Seriska Palace...22 miles from Alwar.
4. The Itarana Palace
(Yashwant Villas) ...3 miles from Alwar.
5. The Alwar Fort .. On hill at the back of the City.
6. The Rajgarh Fort .. One mile from Rajgarh Station
7. The Jeysamand Lake ... 4 miles from Alwar.
8. The Seliserh Lake ...8 miles from Alwar.
9. The Mangalsar Lake .. 32 miles from Alwar.
10. The Springs at Naraini ...46 miles from Alwar.
11. The Raj Rishi College ...Outside Alwar City.
12. The Sagar and the Chhatri ...Behind the City Palace.
13. The Bhartri Hari Samadhi ...22 miles from Alwar.

Besides the buildings and places indicated above there are several other places of architectural and scenic importance. In the architectural beauties of the State the connoisseur will find a blend of the Moghul and the Indian architectures. He is sure to find enough material which is worth his study and interest. In the modern buildings the visitor will also find a blend of the European architecture.

II. HISTORICAL

15. The Ruling family of the Alwar State traces its origin from the Solar Dynasty. Rama the divine hero of India's greatest epic 'Ramayana,' was the brightest and most brilliant jewel of this line. Although thousands of years have rolled, this great king still lives in the memory of millions of Hindus throughout the length and breadth of India. There are very few Hindu houses where he is not revered or respected. Ramayana which is a biography of his life is perhaps read more widely than any biography in the world.

His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji Bahadur K. C. S. I., the present Ruler of the Alwar State, is a direct descendant of the great king Rama through his elder son Kush. The descendants of Kush continued to rule for centuries together over a large territory in northern India, from Ayodhya their ancient capital in the present day Oudh, After several thousand years they however migrated to Rohtas near the Sone river and ruled over the surrounding country for several centuries. From there they migrated to Narwar and Gwalior where they lived and ruled for sometime but in their final move they came to Rajputana and made the country round Dausa and Amber, the present-day territory of Alwar and Jaipur State, their home.

Raja Udaikaran ruled over this territory near about the middle of the 14th Century. He had two sons-Bar Singh and Nar Singh. Bar Singh the elder gave up his right of succession in favour of his younger brother Nar Singh whose line continues today as Rulers of the Jaipur State. Bar Singh's grand-son Rao Naru was the founder of Naruka House. His descendant Rao Kalyan Singh settled in what is now the Alwar territory. Rao Pratap Singh, the seventh in descent from Rao Kalyan

Singh and 14th from Raja Bar Singh, the elder son of Raja Udaikaran, founded the Alwar State. The Alwar Ruling House thus represents the Senior Line of the Solar Dynasty in India. It was on the 25th of November 1775 that Rao Pratap Singh entered the massive fort of Alwar hoisted his flag and proclaimed his Independence. This flag has been kept flying in its five colours at its original place on the picturesque fort of Alwar by successive Rulers after him.

16. *Founder of the State*:—Rao Pratap Singhji was born in 1740 and at the age of 35 through his courage and ability and with the help and cooperation of 5 associates and members of the Naruka family known as 5 Thikanas or 5 Houses carved for himself the independent State of Alwar. The Moghul Emperor, Shah Alam, conferred upon him the title of "Rao Raja" and "Panch Hazari Mansab" (General of Cavalry of Five thousand) and presented him with the much coveted Royal Insignia of "Mahi-Maratib" (the Fish). He died in 1791 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhtawar Singhji who came from Thikana Thana.

17. *The Second Ruler*:—Maharao Raja Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji was only 12 years of age when he succeeded to the "Gaddi." During his rule, treaty relations with the British Government were entered into, and he rendered valuable services to Lord Lake during the latter's campaign against the Mahrattas with the result that in 1803 the first Treaty of "Offensive and Defensive Alliance" was concluded between Alwar and the East India Company. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singhji died in 1815 and was succeeded by his adopted son Viney Singhji who also came from Thikana Thana.

18. *The third Ruler*:—Maharao Raja Sewai Viney

Viney Singhji
1815-1857 Singhji was a very capable administrator. He has left his permanent mark on Alwar by the construction of a number of fine buildings, such as, the City Palace, the Viney Vilas Palace, several gardens, Sagar - the tank behind the City Palace, the beautiful cenotaph of his father Bakhtawar Singhji, etc. He also laid the foundation of the State Library and Armoury. He proved his loyalty to the British Government by rendering assistance during the Mutiny of 1857 to the beleaguered garrison at Agra. He died in 1857 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Kumar Sheodan Singhji.

19. *The Fourth Ruler*:—Maharao Raja Sewai Sheodan

Sheoda Singhji
1857-1874. Singhji, was a minor when he came to the "Gaddi" and did not attain his majority until 1863. In 1867 he was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns. The Maharao Raja died in 1874, leaving no lineal or adopted heir and was succeeded by Mangal Singhji selected from Thikana Thana.

20. *The Fifth Ruler*:—His Highness Maharaja Shri

Mangal Singhji
1874-1892 Sewai Mangal Singhji succeeded to the "Gaddi" at the age of 15 years. He was one of the first students of the Mayo College, and turned out to be one of the finest Rajput administrators of his time. The British Government conferred upon him the hereditary title of Maharaja and the title of G. C. S. I. He took keen interest in the organisation of the State's Imperial Service troops. He died at the early age of 33 in 1892 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Kumar Jey Singhji.

21. *The Sixth Ruler*:—Col. His Highness Shri Sewai

Jey Singhji
1892-1937 Maharaj Sir Jey Singhji succeeded to the "Gaddi" at the age of 10 years, and was invested with ruling powers on the 10th December, 1903 by His Excellency Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India.

He was a fine polo player, an excellent shot, a scholar and an orator of high order. He was created K. C. I. E. on the 1st June 1909, K. C. S. I. on the 12th December 1911; G. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1919 and G. C. S. I. on the 3rd June 1924. He was appointed Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army on the 1st January 1921. In the same year the permanent local salute was raised to 17 guns. He attended the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India, and was a prominent figure in the Chamber of Princes and at the First Round Table Conference. He died in Paris in France on the 19th May 1937 leaving no lineal or adopted son. He was succeeded by Tej Singhji who came from Thikana Thana.

22. *The Seventh and the Present Ruler*—His Highness
TEJ SINGHI Sewai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji succeeded his late Highness Maharaj Sir Jey Singhji on the 22nd July 1937. His Highness was born on the 19th March 1911. He is the second son of Raja Ganga Singhji of Shrichanpura from where he went to the Thana House. His Highness was educated privately and was married to the daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singhji of Jodhpur, a member of the Jodhpur Ruling House. The Alwar House has been connected by marriage with the Ruling Houses of Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Jamnager, Ratlam, Jhalawar and Shahpura and with Dhuva, Khirasara and Rajpura in Kathiawar. He was created K.C.S.I. on the 2nd June 1943. His Highness has two sons and two daughters. Maharaj-kumar Pratap Singhji, the heir-apparent was born on the 17th June 1938 and the second Maharajkumar Yashwant Singhji was born on the 19th September, 1939.

23. The Alwar State has been formed by the acquisition and consolidation of surrounding territories by successive rulers and of certain Parganas granted by the British Government. The State may be said to

have started its independent existence when Rao Pratap Singhji first raised his standard over the Alwar Fort. The State was carved out by the heroism and the statesmanship of its rulers and pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State. The State has always been loyal and has rendered valuable military and other assistance on occasions of Imperial necessity. The Ruler enjoys the hereditary title of "Maharaj Shri Sewai" and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns inside the State and of 15 guns outside.

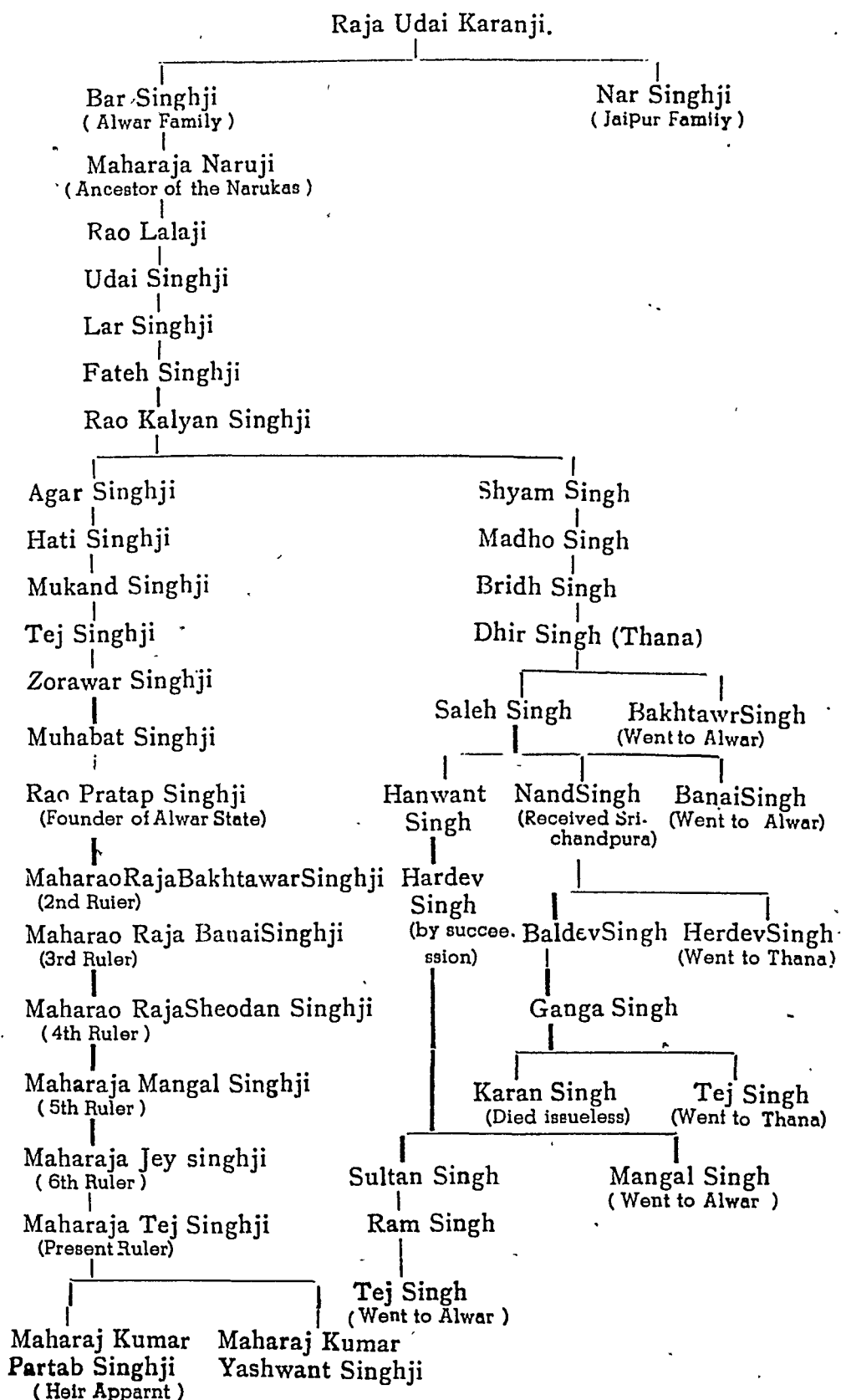
24. The State was founded in 1775, and until the Political relations opening of the 19th Century maintained somewhat loose political relations with the Moghal Court at Delhi. With the final decline of the Moghal Empire relations were opened with the East India Company resulting in the state's first and most important Treaty with East India Company. This Treaty of "Offensive and Defensive Alliance" which was concluded in 1803, principally governs the political relations of the State with the Crown.

Alwar was the first State in Rajputana to enter into permanent treaty relations with the East India Company. It was made after the famous battle of Laswari in Alwar territory when the State troops assisted Lord Lake in finally breaking the Marahata and Jat powers.

In addition to nearly a dozen Treaties and Engagements with the British Government, Extradition agreements exist between the Alwar State and several other States in Rajputana, Central India. the Punjab, Deccan and the United Provinces.

III. THE PALACE

25. The following is the genealogical table of the
Genealogical table Alwar House:—



26. The Privy Purse allotment for Palace expenditure of all kinds is entirely and comprehensively separate from the State accounts. The allotment is drawn from the State Exchequer on monthly basis and the expenses of the Palace Kitchen, Palace Gardens, Palace buildings, Palace establishment, Palace Garage, Education of Maharaj Kumars and Baijilals, Palace Power House etc. etc. are all met from the Privy Purse amount calculated at the maximum of 10% of the total revenue of the State.

The Comptroller of the Household supervises most of the Palace departments and the Palace Accounts and Finance Officer controls the expenditure under the direct supervision of His Highness. The official functions, eg., Durbars, Processions etc. are under the charge of Hakim Deodhi Khas who controls them under the supervision of the Home Minister.

The residential Palace of His Highness—the Vijey Mandir Palace, is beautifully situated on the flank of a small hill with a nice little lake behind it. His Highness and the members of the Ruling family enjoyed on the whole good health; during the year under report.

27. His Highness's trips and visits outside the State during 1944-45 are mentioned below:—

- (i) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Her Highness, The Maharaj Kumars and Baijilals accompanied by the staff and followers left for Abu on 28th April 1944 and returned to Alwar on 14th July 1944. While at Abu, there was an 'At Home' at Jey Vilas on 10-6-1944 to celebrate the birthday of the Senior Maharaj Kumar. The following were the important guests who attended the function:—

1. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Francis Wylie. Political Adviser to His Excellency the Crown's Representative.
3. The Hon'ble Col. Sir George & Lady Gillan.
4. The Hon'ble Lt. Col. & Mrs. Gaisford
5. Col. & Mrs. A. A. Russell.
6. The Thakur Sahib of Limbdi.
7. Rajkumar Ghanshyam Singhji of Limbdi.
8. Maharaj Kumar Shri Karani Singhji of Bikaner.
9. " " " Amar Singhji
10. " " " Hanwat Singhji of Jodhpur
11. " " " Dalip Singhji
12. The Heir apparent of Palanpur.

(ii) On 13 10 1944 His Highness accompanied by the Prime Minister, Minister-in-waiting, Home Minister and the Comptroller of House hold went to Jaipur by car to pay a condolence visit in connection with the demise of Maji Sahiba Shri Tanwarji and returned to Alwar the same day.

(iii) His Highness accompanied by the Prime Minister, Home Minister, Comptroller of House-hold and A. D. C. motored to Jaipur again on 4-1-45 to pay a condolence visit on the sad demise of Her Highness Senior Maharani Sahiba of Jaipur and returned to Alwar the same evening.

(iv) His Highness accompanied by the Prime Minister and Minister-in-waiting left Alwar for Delhi on 3rd December 1944 to attend to meetings of the Chamber of Princes and stayed at the Maiden's Hotel. His Highness attended the General Conference of the Rulers and Representatives of States on 4th December. As the Session of the Chamber of Princes had been

prorogued His Highness after attending a Tea Party at the Viceroy's House, returned to Alwar in the evening of 5th December.

28. The following distinguished guests were entertained during the year under report:—

Guests

- (i) Maharajkumar Bahadur Singhji of Bundi arrived at Jey Vilas Mt. Abu on 2-6-44 and stayed till 6-6-44.
- (ii) His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah arrived at Vijeymandir on 1-12-44 and left for Delhi the following morning. On his way back from Delhi His Highness again arrived at Vijeymandir on 6-12-44 and after staying there left for Kotah on 7-12-44.
- (iii) Maharajkumar Girdhar Singhji Sahib of Jaisalmer arrived at Vijeymandir on 5-12-44 and stayed there till 8-12-44.
- (iv) His Highness the Manaraja Sahib Bahadur of Panna and Maharajkumar Sahib of Panna accompanied by their staff arrived at Vijeymandir on 23-3-45 and stayed till 27-3-45.
- (v) The Hon' ble Sir Feroz Khan & Lady Noon with their guests arrived at Vijeymandir on 10-2-45 and stayed there till 12-2-45.

The following were the other important guests who visited Alwar during the year:-

1. Nawabjada of Jaora.
2. M. Nawab Sir Ahmed Nawaj Khan of Dera Ismail Khan.
3. The Brigadier R. D. Inskip C. B., C. I. B., M. C.
4. The Political Agent at Jaipur.
5. The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana.
6. Major General C. O. Harvey C. B. C. V. O. C.
- B. E. M. C. Military Adviser-in-Chief.

Several guests shot in the Jungles and lakes of the Alwar State, important of whom were H. H. Maharaja

Panna, the Resident for Rajputana, Political Agent at Jaipur, Military Adviser-in-Chief, Sir Feroz Khan and Lady Noon.

29. The following honours and grants were awarded
Honours and grants by His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev:-

No.	Name of Grantee	Grant
1.	Munshi Bach Raj	Siropao of Rs.500/-
2.	Bareth Baldeo Dan	" Rs.250/-
3.	Th. Ram Singh Kamdar Thana	" Rs.151/-
4.	Sedhu Ram Patwari Thana	" Rs.101/-
5.	Bareth Tej Dan	" Rs.101/-
6.	Bareth Akshey Singh	" Rs.101/-
7.	Bareth Balwant Singh	" Rs.101/-
8.	Sh. Abdul Rahim Talwarsaz	" Rs.101/-
9.	Qazi Niaz Ahmed	" Rs.101/-

30. The following Durbars were held during the year:-
Durbars

1.	Raj Shashan Durbar	26-7-1944
2.	Dussehra Durbar	25-9-1944
3.	His Highness' Birthday	3-3-1945

31. His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev took part
Processions in the following important processions
during the year:-

1.	Teej Procession	on	25-7-1944
2.	Dussehra Procession	"	27-9-1944
3.	Maragpali Procession	"	17-10-1944
4.	His Highness' Birthday Procession	on	3-3-1945

For the sake of ceremonial State functions or Processions the State maintains elephants and horses. There are 8 elephants in the State. The elephants are also used by distinguished guests when they go out for Shikar. The Khas Tawela maintains 16 horses which are brought out in their decorative trappings in processions.

IV. The War Effort.

32 "Lose your Life but not your Word"—is the
 The Past Motto of the Solar dynasty. The Alwar
 House which represents the senior line
 of this dynasty has adhered to the motto and the Rulers
 of the State have always kept the Treaty of 1803 before
 them as the beacon light of their administrative policy.
 As a matter of fact, they have never failed to place at the
 disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and his Govern-
 ment all the resources whenever contingency has arisen.

Alwar's attitude towards the interests of the Imperial
 Government has always been one of ready response.
 The State abolished its Post Offices and joined the Postal
 Unity; it abolished all its old institutions for manufacturing
 salt and saltpetre; it gave land free for all railways and
 was foremost in Rajputana to adopt the Imperial
 Coinage and suspend its own Sovereign rights of main-
 taining a mint and to form Imperial Service Troops.

From 1888 the inauguration year of Imperial Service
 Troops to the year 1929 the State has spent over 2 Crores
 (20 Millions) on the maintenance of these Troops.
 Leaving aside one or two States no other State in India
 has spent the same proportion of its revenue on Imperial
 Service Troops as Alwar has done.

The Alwar Troops have been on active service in
 nearly every important campaign—France, Egypt, Palestine
 China etc. etc.

33. Reviewing the present Century, in August 1900
 The Present a detachment of Infantry, was sent over-
 seas to the China War. On the outbreak
 of the Great War in 1914 the Alwar Imperial Service
 Infantry-Jey Peltan and one Squadron of Mangal Lancers
 proceeded on active service. When hostilities with

Afghanistan broke out in May 1919 the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the North West Frontier.

And, immediately after the commencement of the present world War in 1939, His Highness with the characteristic tradition of loyalty of his Dynasty and his House placed the resources of his State, his personal services and the State Forces entirely at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and the British Government. A full and upto-date Infantry Battalion-the Alwar Jey Paltan-with adequate arrangements for reinforcement was sent to serve the cause of the Allies.

The State also provided personnel for one section complete with 30 vehicles at a cost of Rs. 1,78,990 to the 59 Rajputana G. P. T. Company which was raised in Alwar along with R. I. A. S. C. as an Indian Army Unit. The 52 Alwar Garrison Coy. of 241 strong was raised and organised by the State. The 73 G. P. T. Coy., R. I. A. S. C. was also raised and trained in Alwar Mangal Lancers lines till it left for service in the far East. A contingent of 150 men of Labour Corps was despatched to Assam to work on the Burma Road.

34. In the matter of recruitment the State since the outbreak of the war supplied over 11,000 recruits to the different units of the Indian army in addition to 2000 men for its own State Forces, and thus has reached a mark over 13,000 recruits. Alwar supplied over 12,000 recruits and stood first in recruiting in Rajputana during the Great War of 1914-1918. Over 4500 men from Alwar State have been serving over-seas and some 400 of them were taken prisoners of War. The State presented two Fighter Air Crafts named Alwar I and II to His Majesty's Air Forces at the cost of Rs. 1,40,000.

Recruitment and
Contributions

The Central War Purposes Committee collected an amount of 6,68,000/- for the Alwar State War Purposes Fund out of which contributions were made from time to time for various purposes to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State has invested nearly 60 lacs in Defence & Government loans during the War period.

The State also contributed Rs.15,000 to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Relief Fund, Rs 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund for those blinded and earmarked Rs. 40,000/- for disabled Indian Soldiers, Rs. 30,000 for relief for the dependants of those killed in action and Rs. 30,000 for Indian Forces Medical Ambulance Fund. Several other donations and contributions have also been made recently.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION

1. The Alwar State, as it exists today, is the result of gradual consolidation, improvement, reorganisation and reforms introduced by successive Rulers.

His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji Dev K. C. S. I. is the present Ruler and Wazir-ud-Dowlah, R. B. Sir Seray Mal Bapna Kt. C. I. E., the Prime Minister.

For administrative purposes the State has been divided into 10 Nizamats. There are 23 principal towns and 1858 villages which are distributed over the 10 Nizamats.

The Administration is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of an Executive Council of which he is the President and the Prime Minister, the Vice-President. The Minister-in-Waiting, the Army Minister, the Home Minister and the Revenue Minister are its members. In this Council vests the executive authority of the State and its orders are the orders of Alwar Government. The final executive authority, however, rests in His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev.

In addition to the Executive Council there is a Consultative Council. It does not hold regular sittings, as the Executive Council does twice a week, but is summoned by His Highness as and when occasion demands.

2. The different departments of the State are at Ministerial portfolios present allocated to Ministerial portfolios as given below:—

1. *Prime Minister*:—Accounts and the Finance Department, Government Offices and Secretariat, the Judicial Department, the Police Department, the

Public Works Department, the Zenana Hospital and the Development Department.

2. *Minister-in-Waiting*:— Education, Law Department, Guest House, Forest Department and Garage.
3. *Army Minister*:— Army, Akhet & Feelkhana, Veterinary & Cattle Breeding, Customs & Excise, Tawela, Municipal Boards and Committees.
4. *Home Minister*:— Daulatkhana, Deodhi Khas, Jagir, Medical, Punnya & Muafiyat, Price Control, Tosekhana, Museum, State Press, Central Prison, Central Records and Treasury.
5. *Revenue Minister*:—Revenue Department, Gardens, Agriculture, Nazul and Co-operative Societies.

Judiciary 3. The Judiciary of the State is almost separate from the Executive. The High Court is the highest Judicial Tribunal in the State. Appeals from the High Court, under specified conditions, lie only to His Highness who is the Fountain Head of Justice. In the work of dispensation of Justice to his people His Highness is assisted by the Judicial Committee.

Municipalities 4. The big towns in the State have their own Municipalities. The Alwar Municipal Board has 24 members, 20 of whom are elected on the joint electorate system. The elected majority chooses its own Vice-President and, as recently announced, will, in future also elect its President.

Advancement and progress 5. The Progress and Betterment of the People and the Development of the Resources of the State are the chief concern of His Highness and his Government.

The principal occupation of the people is agriculture. Nearly 90% of them live in villages. The ultimate object of His Highness' Government is to see that this population becomes and perpetually remains fully equipped and self-sufficient in every way-Intellectually Physically, Economically and Socially. The Medical, Education, Public Works, Cooperative, Agriculture, Baghat, Veterinary and the Cattle Breeding Departments are the principal avenues through which the activities and efforts of the Government flow to achieve the above object.

The Mines, Forest, Commerce and Industries and Development Department are, on the other hand, the main channels employed for tapping natural resources, raising standard of life and helping economic advancement.

The details of the progress made by these departments in the direction of their target are available in the several chapters of the Administration Report of the State. It may, however, be said that the State has set its foot and is already marching on the high road to progress and development.

One Degree College, one Sanskrit College, 4 High Schools, over 200 Primary and Middle Schools, 21 Girls' Schools and 100 Chatsals and Makhtabs are daily imparting education to nearly 20 thousand boys and girls.

3 Hospitals, two, for males and one for females and 19 dispensaries assisted by X-ray, Pathological, Anti-Rabic, Leprosy and Tuberculosis Sections are administering medicine and relief to nearly 3 lac in-door and out door patients every year.

The P. W. D. maintains 186 miles of metalled, 392 miles of motorable unmetalled and nearly 1000 miles of village cart roads for the sake of public utility. It also

maintains and looks after the College, School, Court and Hospital buildings and Irrigation, Electricity and Telephone systems which are meant to serve the people of the State.

The Cooperative Department, with the help of the Central Cooperative Bank serves nearly 311 Societies and Stores of different kinds and is infusing in the village population the spirit and strength of self-reliance and co-operation.

The Cattle Breeding Farm and the Veterinary Department are looking after the Cattle wealth of the State which consists of 11, lac heads. The two main breeds the 'Mewati' and the 'Rath' are of high and excellent type and have been recognised as such at the All India Cattle Shows.

The Agriculture and the Baghat Departments are engaged in bringing home to the agriculturist the benefits of improved seed, manure and implements and making them realise the value of growing vegetables and fruits.

The efforts of the various departments wedded to the tapping and development of the natural resources of the State have been very successful. The Textile, Porcelain, Kattha, Lac, Paints and Soda Ash Works and Factories are in the offing. Administrative sanction has been accorded; building operations are speeding up and the requisite machinery has in some cases been received and in others expected in the near future.

In addition to these big concerns, quite a large number of small industries as well as Cottage and Home Industries have sprung up during the last few years and are working satisfactorily.

6. There is no 'Begar' (Forced Labour) in the State,
 Forced Labour the system having been abolished long ago. Its abolition created a healthy atmosphere. Officers and officials, whether in the towns or in the villages of the State, under State regulations are strictly prohibited from taking 'Begar' in any form whatsoever.

7. In the year 1939 Public Services of the State
 Security of Services were put on Time Scale basis. History Sheets and Service Books were prepared. The various sections of the Services including the Ministers were put in different cadres, scales and divisions. This reorganisation has created a sense of security of tenure and, barring specific conditions of default, every one receives increments and promotions according to the scheduled Time Scales. The system has worked very successfully and its effect on the general sense of security is very beneficial.

8. Realising the need for concerted planning and
 Reconstruction coordinated efforts on the part of different departments so as to secure:-

Firstly, Progress and Betterment of the People and

Secondly, Full Development of Natural Resources.

His Highness was pleased to appoint 2 Committees:-

(1) The Postwar Reconstruction & Planning Committee, and

(2) The Agriculture and Irrigation Committee.

These Committees have placed their reports before His Highness' Government. A very wide field has been surveyed and no avenue which could in any way contribute towards the progress of the people and the State has been ignored. Experts and Engineers have started probing potentialities in various directions. After preliminary investigations have been completed and the working ground is prepared His Highness' Government expect to launch a full-fledged programme.

CHAPTER III

REVENUE

I. LAND REVENUE

Minister-in-charge

Revenue Minister—Rai Bahadur Miyan Lal Singh

Head of Department

Collector Alwar—Kr. Khurshaid Ali Khan B. A. LLB.

Collector Rajgarh—L. Mool Chand Badhwar B. A.

1. The distribution of the land revenue areas under
Foreword Mughal rule is not fully known but from authentic accounts it appears that the present area of the State was in those times included in the Alwar, Tijara, Narnaul and Rewari Sirkars and Delhi and Agra Subas of the Mughal Empire.

The annual land revenue of this area, as pointed out in Q'Dwyer's settlement report, was at that time somewhere between 12 and 14 lacs. With the disruption of the Mughal Empire, Akbar's land revenue system fell into disregard, and land revenue was realized mostly in kind, which system was in force at the time of the foundation of the State and survived until 1838, when Maharao Raja Viney Singhji was ruling.

The collection of land revenue in kind proved to be a matter of great difficulty and led to speculation, fraud and extortion. The Muslim Diwans of the Maharao Raja consequently introduced a system of periodical fixed revenue, realized on a contract system. This system continued till 1858 and although it was an improvement on the previous method of assessment, it did not work well and caused State land to fall out of cultivation.

2. A summary settlement was, therefore considered
 Settlements necessary by the Government of India under whose supervision the State was at the time being administered. It was introduced by Captain Impey, the Political Agent, in February 1859. The assessment of each village was based on calculation of the last 10 years, modified by other considerations, such as, local conditions, capacity to pay etc..

Within three years the success of the settlement became apparent and a further settlement which was to last for a definite period of 10 years was introduced by Capt. Impey in 1862. In assessing the villages the same principles as those adopted in the first summary settlement were followed but the assessment was raised by 20%.

A third summary settlement was carried out by Major Powlett in 1872 which lasted for a period of 4 years according to which the assessment was further increased by 9%.

This was followed by the first regular settlement; again carried out by Major Powlett, when a new assessment with a 6% increase was introduced from the Kharif of 1876. All khalsa lands were measured, lands were classified, rents and rates were checked and khasras, were completed. The results of the proceedings were entered in the village assessment papers. The assessment was sanctioned for a term of 16 years but actually continued for 24 years in consideration of the abnormal loss sustained by Zamindars as a result of the famine of 1877-78 and of a succession of lean years.

Thereafter two more regular settlements were done at the intervals of about 20 years. The table below summarises the various settlements;

No..	Settlement	Settlement Officer	Year	Amount	Deviation	Rate per Bigha
1	Mughal Settlement	Raja Todar-mal	1566	14,00,000		
2	3 yrs summary settlement	Captain Impey	1859	14,65,615	+5%	
3	10 years summary settlement	Captain Impey	1862	17,53,425	+20%	
4	4 yrs summary settlement	Major Powlett	1872	18,89,002	+9%	
5	1st Regular Settlement	Major Powlett	1876	20,11,128	+6%	1/8/-
6	2nd Regular Settlement	Col. O' Dwyer	1900	22,73,486	+10%	1/10/-
7	3rd Regular Settlement	Pt. N. L. Tikkoo	1923	29,39,112	+30%	2 2/21
8	Revision of assessment of 3rd Regular Settlement	Mr. F. V. Wylie	1935	23,40,066	-20%	1/11/2

Some of the land included in the Mughal settlement was subsequently bestowed as Jagir or Muafi grants by successive rulers of the State. The total revenue of such grants is estimated at present at about four lacs.

3. The agricultural classes in the State are spread over Agricultural Tribes 1465½ Khalsa villages as detailed in the following statement:—

No.	Principal tribes	Religion	Number of Villages	Principal residential areas
1	Rajputs	Hindu	214 1/2	Bansur, Mandawar, Thanagazi, Behror, and Lachhmangarh
2	Brahmans	"	116	Rajgarh, Thanagazi, Alwar Lachhmangarh
3	Jats	"	121	Lachhmangarh, Kishangarh Mandawar and Alwar
4	Ahirs	"	182	Behror, Mandawar, Tijara, Kishangarh and Bansur
5	Minas	"	105	Thanagazi, Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh and Alwar
6	Gujars	"	141	Bansur, Thanagazi, Alwar and Tijara (Hilly tracts)
7	Miscellaneous i.e. Malies etc.	"	48	In various parts of the State
8	Rajputs (converted)	Mohomedan	15	Mandawar and Kishangarh
9	Saiyads	"	6	Alwar and Kishangarh
10	Khanzadas	"	30	Ramgarh, Kishangarh and Tijara
11	Meos	"	482	Alwar, Ramgarh, Kishangarh, Tijara and Lachhmangarh
12	Miscellaneous	"	5	

The residential distribution is even now practically the same as it was in the beginning of the present century.

4, The tenure rights of the agriculturists may best be described in the words of the second regular settlement report of Col. O' Dwyer:—

"These tribes have been settled on the land from times immemorial, long before the present State was founded. Their rights in the soil are not the creation of any formal grant by any ruler but the growth of long centuries of uninterrupted occupation sanctioned by prescription and immemorial usage. This status of Zamindars has always been recognised in Alwar where the State, though asserting its own sovereign right as superior owner has always admitted a subordinate proprietary or Biswedari right in the village community and its component members, whereby each member or unit is entitled to occupy, and is protected in the occupation of, land in his possession as long as he cultivates it and pays the State demand. The right passes on to his children or heirs by the ordinary custom of succession and can be alienated by sale, gift, or mortgage within certain limits."

Although the biswedari rights of zamindars in Khalsa villages were recognised by the State, in several cases of new Jagir and Muafi grants made since the year 1900, they had been extinguished. The rights have since been restored to the original biswedars, it being held that the grantees are entitled to the assignment of land revenue only.

5. Besides the biswedars or owners there is another class of persons whose rights in the land are also recognised. They are the occupancy tenants. The general principle governing the recognition of these rights is that if a tenant has continuously occupied the

Tenure Rights
(Occupancy)

land for 12 years and has paid a fixed rent, or rent at the owner's rate without entering into any written agreement (pattas or Kabuliyats) he is considered to have earned the right of permanent occupancy, subject to certain conditions.

6. Before 1933 the State was divided into 10 Nizamats each in charge of a Nazim without any Naib Nazim to assist him in the work of the Nizamat, except in Alwar proper where there were 2 Naib Nazims.

The revenue administration of the State was reorganised in 1933 when several reforms were introduced. For criminal and revenue administration, the State was divided into 2 districts - Northern and Southern-known as the Alwar and Rajgarh districts. Each of these districts consists of 5 Nizamats and is in charge of a District Officer who is the chief executive officer of the district and exercises the powers of a Collector on the revenue side and of a District Magistrate on the criminal side. They are under the direct control of the Revenue Minister.

The Nazim is the chief executive officer in the Nizamat and is assisted by a Naib Nazim. He is vested with the powers of Assistant Collector 1st grade on the revenue side and Magistrate 2nd class (except in two Nizamats where he exercises powers of a first class Magistrate) on the criminal side. Each of the Naib Nazims exercises the powers of Assistant Collector 2nd grade and is a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

7. The efficiency of the revenue administration hinges upon the thoroughness of crop inspections and preparation of annual papers. For this purpose there exists land records staff of office Qanungos, field Qanungos and Patwaris. District Qanungo is the head of the land revenue staff. He is responsible to the

Collector so far as the Land records staff of the District is concerned. The land records staff consists of:-

Name of District	Sadar Qanungo	Office Qanungo	Field Qanungo	Patwaries	Total
Alwar Dist.	1	5	15	172	193
Rajgarh "	1	5	15	167	188

8. The total number of villages and their tenure in each Nizamat are detailed in the following statement:

Name of Nizamat	Khalsa Villages	Resumed Forest Villages	Jagir Villages	Muafi Villages	Istamarar Villages	Total
Alwar District						
Alwar	138	22	66	22	1	249
Kishangarh	153	2	6	6	-	167
Tijara	201	3	-	3	1	208
Mundawar	115	-	8	8	2	133
Behror	138	1	11	2	-	152
Total	745	28	91	41	4	909
Rajgarh District						
Rajgarh	134½	4	70½	29½	½	239
Ramgarh	158	-	5	11	1	175
Lachhmangarh	196	3	42	16	2	259
Bansur	96	1	2	2	-	101
Thanaghazi	136	16	13	10	-	175
Total	720½	24	132½	68½	3½	949
Grand Total	1465½	52	223½	109	7½	1858

9. The following table shows the total cultivated and uncultivated area in the State:-

Cultivated & uncultivated area		Population	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED	
District	Nizamat		1943-44	44-45	43-44	44-45
Alwar	1. Alwar	143212	181557	138997	133744	134702
	2. Kishangarh	70179	148118	148815	63078	57561
	3. Tijara	74357	181354	181293	71785	71846
	4. Mundawar	67141	140498	141448	61869	60362
	5. Behror	79710	171073	171205	56713	56581
Total		434599	822600	781758	387189	381052
Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh	88852	75982	80284	187357	192624
	2. Ramgarh	65911	143626	146252	58013	55387
	3. Lachhmangarh	112889	236527	238808	81243	78962
	4. Thanaghazi	43185	77909	80609	208539	205830
	5. Bansur	68706	112867	126524	106899	92439
Total		379543	646911	672477	642042	625242
Grand Total		814142	1469511	1454235	1019231	1006294

From the above statement it is evident that the total cultivated area decreased from 1469511 to 1454235 while the uncultivated area decreased from 1019231 to 1006294. The decrease in the cultivated and uncultivated area is due to transfer of villages from Khalsa to Jagir and to Forest.

10. The following table shows the total area reclaimed this year as compared to the year 1943-44:-

Reclamation	1943-44 Area reclaimed	1944-45 Area reclaimed
Nizammat		
Rajgarh	1669	375
Ramgarh	574	88
Lachhmangarh	1927	773
Bansur	1902	584
Thanaghazi	2250	5790
Total	8322	7610
Alwar	863	2774
Kishangarh	1874	2
Mundawar	82	132
Tijara	2727	1019
Behror	235	367
Total	5781	4294
Grand Total	14103	11904

11. The following table shows the total area sown, failed and matured during the year under report:-

Particulars	Rabi'44		Kharif'44		Total	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated
Foodgrains	231668	332216	18013	795083	249681	1127299
Oil seeds	6598	69081	531	18673	7129	87754
Other crops	20903	4787	5518	169749	26421	174536
Total area sown	259169	406084	24062	983505	283231	1389589
Area matured	255705	389497	23742	940913	279447	1330410
Area failed	3464	16587	320	42592	3784	59179

The result is as under:-

Total area sown	16,72,820 Bighas
Total area matured	16,09,857 "
Total area failed	62,963 "

The above figures when compared with the previous year give the following result:—

	1943-44	1944-45	Increase	Decrease
Total area sown	17,05,445	16,72,820	....	32,625
Total area matured	16,11,521	17,09,857	....	1,664
Total area failed	93,924	62,963	....	961

12. The total rainfall registered at the various rain-Weather and Crop. gauge stations during the year under report is given below:—

Alwar District		Inches.	Cents	Rajgarh District		Inches.	Cents.
1.	Alwar	20.90		1.	Rajgarh	24.01	
2.	Kishengarh	25.36		2.	Ramgarh	19.47	
3.	Mundawar	20.50		3.	Lachhmangarh	17.99	
4.	Behror	17.13		4.	Thanaghazi	19.49	
5.	Tijara	19.17		5.	Bansur	19.76	

The rains were copious this year and the yield of the crops quite satisfactory. No damages were caused to the standing crops due to causes beyond human control, e. g., hailstorm or locusts' invasion etc.

13. The following table shows the average prices of Prices of foodgrains foodgrains per rupee during the year under report :—

Name of Nizamut	Wheat S-Ch.	Barley S-Ch.	Gram S-Ch.	Bajra S-Ch.	Moth S-Ch.	Moring S-Ch.	Jwar S-Ch.	Maize S-Ch.
1. Alwar	4-10	7-14	8-1	8-8	7-12	4-11	9-3	8-6
2. Behror	4-10	10-3	8-0	8-13	6-0	5-0	11-0	6-6
3. Tijara	5-0	10-0	8-0	9-0	8-0	4-0	8-0	—
4. Kishengarh	5-5	9-8	8-9	7-10	6-0	4-8	8-8	—
5. Mundawar	5-6	8-0	6-7	8-3	4-12	3-10	8-0	6-2
6. Rajgarh	5-0	6-0	7-0	7-0	8-0	6-0	7-0	7-0
7. Ramgarh	5-2	7-10	8-5	7-12	7-0	4-8	8-6	7-0
8. Bansur	6-2	11-10	8-8	9-4	7-4	5-6	8-3	8-3
9. Lachhmangarh	5-4	8-11	9-7	7-13	7-12	5-5	8-0	8-0
10. Thanaghazi	5-0	11-0	9-0	10-0	7-0	5-0	10-0	10-0

The high prices of foodstuffs proved useful to the peasantry. The financial condition of the peasantry steadily revived and the debts incurred in the years of scarcity were wiped off. Most of the lands mortgaged during the past years were redeemed. The rural indebtedness has considerably decreased.

14. Relations between the landlords and the State

Relations between— remained quite cordial. The landlords continued to help the State in the War effort. Every possible effort was rendered by them in the enlistment of recruits and in the collections made on account of National Savings Scheme.

The relations between the landlords and tenants also remained quite happy and cordial during the year under report. They continued to assist each other in discharging their duties towards State. The tenants remained loyal to the landlords as well as to the State. Except for few individual cases of ejectment, there was no general controversy between them on any point which could have necessitated the State intervention. The tenants continued to lead a peaceful life and remained aloof from all subversive activities.

15. The total area of agricultural land alienated by mortgage or sale during the year was 8,031 as against 11,962 of the previous year. Out of this area, 7647 bighas were transferred to agriculturists and 384 bighas were transferred to non-agriculturists as shown in the statement below:—

Nizamats	Area mortgaged		Area sold		Total alienation
	Agriculturists	Non-agriculturists	Agriculturists	Non-agriculturists	
1. Alwar	465	8	529	252	...
2. Kishengarh	1,899	23	465	60	...
3. Mundawar	248	4	172	19	...
4. Tijara	1,201	7	220	...	...
5. Behror	282	.	194	...	...
Total	4,095	42	1,580	331	6,048
6. Rajgarh	31	5	205	6	...
7. Ramgarh	436	...	236	...	...
8. Thanaghazi	348	...	444	...	...
9. Bansur	149	...	86	...	...
10. Lachhmangarh	29	...	8	...	...
Total	993	5	979	6	1,983
Grand Total	5,088	47	2,559	337	8,031

16. The statement below gives details of taccavi advanced and collected during 1944-45 and the balance outstanding on 31-3-1945: ..

Head of taccavi	Balance on 1-4-44	Advanced during the year	Total Collected during the year		Balance Due on 31-3-45	Not yet due
ALWAR DISTRICT						
Wells	89565	3950	93515	18846	2151	72518
Bullocks	8255	1550	9805	3891	605	5430
Seeds and fodder	432	573	1005	884	...	...
Total	98252	6073	104325	23621	2756	77948
RAJGARH DISTRICT						
Wells	52338	5500	57838	12528	1076	44234
Bullocks	7549	4963	12512	4033	318	8484
Seeds and fodder	770	27	797	474	...	...
Total	60657	10490	71147	17035	1394	52718
Grand Total	158909	16563	17572	40656	4150	130666

17. The land revenue accounts are in accordance with the Agricultural year, which begins on the 1st of October. The accounts, therefore should be understood to relate to Kharif 1943 and Rabi 1944.

The total current demand on account of fixed Land Revenue for the year was Rs. 21,99,085/- out of which Rs. 400/- only were suspended and Rs. 4,241/- were remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,94,444/- as net demand to be collected. Total collections for the two harvests amounted to Rs. 21,93,517/- leaving a balance of Rs. 927/- only. This puts the percentage of collections at 99.95%

In addition to the collection of land revenue for the current year a sum of Rs. 56,946/- was also collected from the arrears of previous years.

18. In addition to the fixed land revenue certain other kinds of revenue from land were also recovered. The total collection of fluctuating and other land revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,82,579/- on account of the

current demand and Rs. 8,438/- out of the arrears. Thus the total collections amounted to Rs. 1,91,017/-. The balance that remained uncollected at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,124/- on account of the current year and Rs. 12,321/- on account of arrears of past years.

19. The number of coercive processes employed during the year was:—

	No. of processes	Fee realized
Alwar District	222	283/12/-
Rajgarh District	222	233/ 4/-
Total	444	517/-

20. During the year under report 1020 documents were registered in the Alwar District and 511 in the Rajgarh District. The fees realised in the two Districts amounted to Rs. 7,725/- and Rs. 2,511/- respectively.

21. No boundary cases were decided during the year under report. Two cases with the Jaipur State were instituted during the year. The total number of cases pending with other States at the end of the year was as under:—

With the Jaipur State	76
With the Bharatpur State	23
With the Nabha State	1
With the Patiala State	1
Total	101

22. The year opened with 4 pending cases and 2

Land acquisition cases. cases were started during the year under report. Of these no case was finally disposed of during the year and all are pending.

23. The following table shows the case work done by the Revenue Minister and the Collectors during the year under report:—

No.	Court	Pending from 43-44	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.	Balance
1.	Revenue Minister	75	448	523	414	109
2.	Collector Alwar	154	769	923	800	123
	Collector Rajgarh	212	568	780	675	105
3.	Assistant Collectors 1st grade	307	2135	2442	1951	491
4.	Assistant Collectors 2nd grade	223	751	974	901	73
	TOTAL	971	4671	5642	4741	901

The total number of appeals disposed of by the Revenue Minister and the Collectors during the year was as follows:...

Revenue Minister	75	443	523	414	109
Collector Rajgarh	118	287	405	235	120
Collector Alwar	48	305	353	239	114
TOTAL	241	1040	1281	938	343

24. The following statement shows the inspections Tours and inspections. and touring work done by the Revenue Officers of the State during the year under report:—

Officers.	Details of work.			Crop inspections		
	Days spent on tour.	Mutations attested.	Jama-bandis.	Villages.	Field No.	Office inspections.
Collector Alwar	53	—	—	—	—	2
Collector Rajgarh	97	—	—	—	—	2
Nazim Alwar	69	1078	9	75	3897	
NaibNazim Chandoli	63	411	13	30	608	
N. N. Mlnakhora	119	254	9	20	488	
Nazim Mundawr	115	507	12	36	602	
N. N. Mundawr	97	411	16	40	679	
Nazim Kishengarh	95	700	22	47	1187	
N. N. Kishengarh	107	1118	20	28	988	
Nazim Tijara	95	860	8	29	605	
N. N. Tijara	83	544	12	22	1182	
N. N. Tapukra	64	975	23	36	913	
Nazim Behror	114	1071	14	23	950	
N. N. Behror	100	651	14	20	741	
Nazim Rajgarh	91	330	28	25	595	
N. N. Rajgarh	82	594	25	15	311	
Nazim Ramgarh	124	673	13	41	1483	
N. N. Ramgarh	132	681	15	43	1087	
N. N. Govindgarh	107	678	19	89	1428	
NizamLachhmangarh	127	510	30	21	1255	
N, N. Lachhmangarh	113	780	13	23	262	
N. N. Kathumar	138	1590	13	27	1081	
Nizam Thanaghazi	107	140	17	41	1191	
N, N. Thanaghazi	124	255	25	29	1298	
Nazim Bansur	108	887	26	72	1206	

25. There are 67 bunds from which the irrigation Irrigation from Bunds is carried out. Of these 67 bunds, 40 bunds lie in the Rajgarh District and 27 in the Alwar District.

A comparative statement by Nizamats showing the total area irrigated and the income derived during the last two years is given below:—

Name of Nizamats.	1943 - 44		1944 - 45	
	Area.	Income.	Area.	Income.
1 Alwar	11074	23179	4853	11731
2 Tijara	807	56	1297	1499
3 Kishengarh	1655	1753	—	140
4 Mundawar	120	120	—	—
	13656	25108	6150	13370
5 Rajgarh	5913	11904	3796	7683
6 Lachhmangarh	5366	8695	3419	6020
7 Thanaghazi	533	1124	273	702
8 Ramgarh	629	982	417	748
9 Bansur	—	—	—	38
	12435	22705	7905	15191
Grand Total	26091	47813	14055	28561

26. The various measures adopted last year to Grow more food campaign accelerate "Grow more Food Campaign" were pushed further during the year under report.

The policy of discouraging the cultivation of non-essential food grains and of substituting essential foodgrains in place of them was confirmed. The Village Committees and field staff carried out the propaganda as usual. Taccavi loans were freely distributed and every possible assistance was given to the cultivators to reclaim culturable waste lands.

Besides the above measures, His Highness' Govt. appointed an Irrigation Committee consisting of three officers of the State to devise ways and means to develop irrigation and there by to accelerate 'Grow more food campaign.' The committee made a minute and detailed survey of the whole State and concluded their labours after several months hard work. It is hoped that the means of irrigation in the State will be fully developed and thereby the scheme of "Grow More Food Campaign" will be further accelerated.

27. In order to assist in the war effort as well as to check inflation, His Highness' Govt National Savings Scheme agreed to implement the National Savings Scheme in the Alwar State. The task of the working out of the scheme was entrusted to the Revenue Department. Before enforcing the scheme, the Collectors convened a conference of their subordinate Revenue Officers and explained to them the aims and objects of the scheme. The subordinate revenue officers were instructed to explain to the public the advantages of the scheme and to impress upon them that there could be no better and safer method of investment of their savings than to contribute to the National Savings Scheme and to purchase National Savings Certificates.

In order that the subordinate Revenue staff might display keen interest in the working out of the scheme, they were allowed to become authorised agents and there by to have commission. At the same time it was explained to them that making collections, they should not abuse their authority and should not exercise any coercion or undue official pressure. The contributions should be quite voluntary and one should not be asked to pay more than his paying capacity.

Though the operations of the scheme had commenced in October, yet during the first three months, its progress was slow. In due course, the public became fully alive to the advantages of the scheme and in January, it was in full swing. The money came in briskly from all quarters and the total collections by the end of March amounted to Rs. 8,49,800/-

The details are as under:—

RAJGARH DISTRICT		ALWAR DISTRICT	
1 Rajgarh	Rs. 1, 31, 185/-	1 Alwar	68, 040/-
2 Ramgarh	" 61, 550/-	2 Kishengarh	52, 170 /-
3 Lachhmangarh	" 86, 350/-	3 Tijara	51, 000/-
4 Thanaghazi	" 1, 01, 770/-	4 Mundawar	84, 715/-
5 Bansur	" 1, 00, 020/-	5 Behror	1. 13, 000/-
Rs. 4, 80, 875/-		3, 68, 925/-	
Total Alwar State—		Rs. 8, 49, 800/-	

28. The Cattle Census of the State had been carried out in the year 1940. On the expiry of 5 years,, it was again carried out in January, 1945 under instructions received from the Government of India. The village Patwaris worked as enumerators while the checking was done by Field Qanungoes and Revenue Officers within their respective circles. The Collectors also checked a number of villages within their respective Districts.

The result of the Census is shown in the following table:—

Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Asses	Sheep.	Goats	Ploughs		Carts	
		Male.	Female						with two bullocks	with four bullocks	riding	load carrying
199656	209561	61820	159069	764	1900	14117	100267	345104	72565	...	...	13613

II CUSTOMS & EXCISE.

CUSTOMS

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister—Major General Abdul Rehman Khan
M. B. E., O. B. I.

Head of Department

Collector of Customs & Exercise—Pt. Rup Narain B. A.

29. The right to levy customs duty was lost to Alwar by the Salt Treaty Agreement which was concluded between the Government of India and the Alwar State in 1879. The agreement was, however, revised in 1930 and the right to levy customs duty was restored to the State.

30. The Customs and Excise Collector is assisted by an Assistant Collector of Customs and an Additional Assistant. For Customs work the

whole of the State is divided into 3 circles. Each circle is under the control of an Inspector and consists of 3 Thanas and one Sub-Thana which are under the control of Sub-Inspectors and Daroghas respectively. There is also one Excise Ware-house under the charge of an Inspector.

Besides these there is a Special Customs Anti-smuggling Force of 80 Special Guards, 8 Special Head Guards and two Special Inspectors, who are posted in parties at the important Nakas in order to check smuggling of grain and dutiable goods. The number of Nakas maintained during the year was 86 manned by 110 Nakadars and 111 guards.

31. The Chief exports of the State were oil-seeds, Exports & Imports gram, pulses, zira, cattle and ghee while the chief imports during the year under report were sugar, cloth and general merchandise.

32. Export duty on goats and sheep had to be Tariff Changes. raised on account of excessive export and abnormal rise in prices in the local markets, whereas duties on gram, jwar and arhar were reduced. The concessions for the manufacture of tents for Government were continued during the year under review.

33. The following table gives details of import and export receipts from dutiable articles:

IMPORT 1944-45		EXPORT 1944-45	
Cammodity	Amount	Cammodity	Amount
1. Khal Binola	10,953/-	1. Ghee,	5,39,489/-
2. Rice	50,946/-	2. Leather	7,422/-
3. Khand	55,862/-	3. Cattle	2,29,853/-
4. Gur, Shakkar Shira	1,64,048/-	4. Oil seed	10,20,926/-
5. Fresh fruits	3,756/-	5. Masina	7,94,832/-
6. Kerosene Oil	3,627/-	6. Gram	4,97,746/-
7. Petrol	2,223/-	7. Zira	1,44,440/-
8. Timber etc.	2,331/-	8. Sheep and goats	1,09,164/-

9. Toda stone etc.	9,867/-	9. Fuel	33,077/-
10. Colours	7,521/-	10. Charcoal	8,687/-
11. Groceries	20,765/-	11. Karwa Tel	1,51,125/-
12. Cigarettes & Beeris	15,341/-	12. Cotton	793/-
13. Cloth	2,00,187/-	13. Other commodities	059/-
14. Machinery	9,340/-	14. Keekerbark	194/-
15. Bisatkhana	21,307/-	15. Milk-curd	6/-
16. Metal	25,831/-	16. Gwar	1,10,804/-
17. Leather	24,305/-	17. Vegetable	48,055/-
18. Other commodities	67,521/-	18. Timber	94/-
		19. Cock, hen, eggs	2,165/-
Total	6,95,731/-	Total	36,99,381/-

The increase in Customs receipts was mainly due to a general rise in prices of commodities on which Customs duty was charged at advalorem rates and the increased export of Ghee, Cattle, Oil seeds, Gram, Zira, Rapeseed oil and Gwar. Some gram and pulses which were found surplus were also exported to other States and Provinces.

EXCISE

34. The lease of the right to manufacture Country Spirit and Power-alcohol continued in favour of Messrs Shewakshaw Edulji & Son in whose favour it was sanctioned for a period of 10 years beginning from 1st April 1943.

A patent still was put up by the contractors and Country Spirit was locally distilled from Gur for consumption in the State. A small quantity of surplus spirit was exported to Bharatpur State and Bombay.

35. The Excise revenue of the State is derived mainly from license fees and excise duties levied on liquor, opium and hemp drugs, salt treaty receipts and a share in the Match duty received from the Government of India. The figures of Excise and liquor

revenue during the three successive years are given under:-

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
1. Liquor	62,683/-	60,888/-	61,076/-
2. Opium & hemp drugs	39,109/-	47,718/-	80,125/-
Total	1,01,792/-	1,08,606/-	1,41,201/-

36. The consumption of Foreign and Country spirit during the year under report is given below as compared to the two previous years:—

1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
L. P. Gls.	L. P. Gls.	L. P. Gls.
10,415.0	11,737.0	19,215.96

There was an increase of about 7,478.96 gallons in the consumption of country spirit as compared with the previous year, the apparent reason being the high prices and difficulties of obtaining Gur which discouraged illicit distillation.

The following table gives the consumption of Opium and Hemp drugs during the last three years:...

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Opium	576	1,090	1,218
Charas	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Ganja	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	365	420
Poppy	60	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Bhang	877	1,110	985

The contract for the sale of Hemp drugs was re-auctioned for the year 1944-45, for Rs. 15,000/-.

37. Opium continued to be supplied from the Indore Ware-house as heretofore. No Charas could be obtained as the supply from Central Asia had altogether stopped. This naturally led to increased consumption of Ganja.

38. There were five cases of illicit distillation. Three
 Illicit distillation. were decided and two are still under trial.

39. The number of retail liquor and opium and
 Retail shops and Prices. hemp drugs shops during the year under
 report was 82 and 56 respectively.

The retail prices of liquor remained between Rs. 1/8/-
 and Rs. 2/8/- per bottle of L. P. gallons strength. The
 price of the empty bottle was raised from -/8/- to -/10/- per
 bottle.

40. At the instance of the Government of India the
 Tobacco Excise. British India Tobacco Excise Duty Act
 and Rules were adopted in the State with necessary
 modifications with effect from the 15th of April, 1943.

The work of assessment and collection of Excise duty
 of Tobacco was entrusted to the existing Customs and
 Excise staff. A Special Inspector was appointed to super-
 vise the general working of the Scheme under the direc-
 tion of the Collector Customs and Excise. A scheme for
 a separate staff has however been sanctioned.

41 Statements showing the total receipts & expen-
 Receipts & Expenditure. diture of the Customs and Excise depart-
 ment are given below:-

RECEIPTS
 Customs

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Imports	3,54,888	5,40,723	6,95,731
Exports	4,14,781	22,81,719	36,99,381
Miscellaneous	8,591	17,120	34,597
Total	7,78,260	28,39,562	44,29,709

Actual receipts in treasuries 44,39,944

Excise

Receipts	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Liquor vend fee	60,001	60,000	60,000
License fee I. M. F. S.	576	700	1076
Price of liquor	33	38	—
License fee of drugs	15,800	15,000	15,000
Duty of drugs	14,876	28,594	65,125
Fines etc.	141	142	119
Recovery of arrears	1,947	8	508
Royalty, duty on liquor	—	—	649
Refund of duty	8,433	4,125	Nil
Total	1,01,807	108,607	142,477
Salt receipt	1,13,397	1,11,842	1,12,204
Match Exc. Receipt	65,516	74,003	Nil
Tobacco receipt	—	69,694	95,674
Grand Total Rs.	10,58,980	32,03,708	47,80,064

EXPENDITURE

Customs

Establishment	50,453	60,401	66,694
Allice. and Honararia	4,473	5,733	20,836
Contingencies etc.	4,785	5,277	7,288
Total	59,711	71,411	94,818

Excise & Tobacco

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Establishment	2,124	2,341	2,170
Supply and Service	735	464	896
Tobacco Excise	—	4,431	5,953
Total	2,916	7,327	9,290
Grand Total Rs.	62,627	78,738	104,108

III FOREST

Minister-in-charge

Revenue Minister—R. B. Miyan Lal Singh 16. 11. 43. to

6. 8. 1944

Minister-in-Waiting—R. B. Th. Chain Singh from 7. 8. 44

Head of Department

Forest Officer—Pt. Ram Pratap M. Sc.

42. The principle object with which the forests are administered is *The public benefit*. For the preservation of climatic conditions, for improving the general well-being of the country, for meeting the requirements of the farmer, for satisfying local needs at non-competitive rates, for affording grazing facilities, for preserving the soil from erosion and for exploiting the chemical and industrial potentialities of the forests, the State has not only to control and supervise the State forests but has also to control the growth and maintenance of private forests.

43. The State forests have been classified under
Area & classification: three heads, viz.

(1.) Reserve forests, i. e., forests which are State property and free from all rights of other persons.

(2.) Protected forests, i. e., forests wherein the villagers have certain rights with regard to grazing and removal of grass but where the tree growth has been protected

(3.) Private forests, i. e., Zemindari, Jagir and Muafi forests.

According to the latest figures the reserve forest area in the State measures about 2,28,852 acres while the

year. Of these 22 were tried judicially and the rest disposed of departmentally.

17 cases of the forest fires were reported of which 6 occurred in Rajgarh Range, 7 in Seriska Range and 4 in the Alwar Range. Only minor damage was caused.

47. The income of the Department during the year under report is shown in the following table:—

Income.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Head			
Grazing	39,569	38,350	48,924
Bamboos	7,401	7,252	18,494
Supply and service including coupes	58,407	1,13,279	1,10,057
Arrears	11,478	7,330	44,075
Miscellaneous	6,782	8,900	12,411
Total	1,23,637	1,75,111	2,33,961

IV MINES DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Prime Minister—R. B. Sir Seraymal Bapna Kt C. I. E.
B A., B.Sc., LL.B.

Head of Department

Mines Officer—Lala Gangaswarup. F. G. M. S. M. M. G. I.

48. The earliest geological survey of the Alwar State was done in 1824. Eminent geologists and Officers of the Government of India e.g. Major Kedal, Mr. Hacket, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Harron etc. have since then probed mineral potentialities of the State. But Mr. Hacket's report still continues to be the chief authority on the geology of the State.

Foreword

All the hill ranges, ridges, and valleys in the State are covered with thick tertiary formations. The hills maintain

their regularity and the rocks exposed in these hills are of considerable variety. They generally belong to one series of rocks known as the Aravali range.

49. The chief metallic minerals found in the State are the ores of iron and copper. There are also small deposits of lead, silver and nickel. Iron smelting was once widely practised. The smelting was given up on account of foreign competition and cheaper imports. The question of re-opening these deposits is engaging the attention of the State.

Copper was mined and smelted in ancient times in several places in the State. Considerable amount of ore was extracted from the deposits. The State is tackling seriously the question of copper mining and smelting on modern scientific lines, specially as the result of chemical examination of the copper ore is very encouraging.

The following minerals are found in the State:-

1. Marble 2. Iron Ore 3. Copper Ore 4. Galnea
5. Mica 6. Asbestos 7. Kaolin 8. Rock-Crystal
9. Steatite 10. Soda 11. Glass Quartz 12. Mineral Waters
13. Lime Stone 14. Slates 15. Flagstones
16. Kankar 17. Berla Quartzites 18. Red Ochre
19. Yellow Ochre 20. Felspar 21. Flourspar
22. Barytes.

50. The table below shows the annual approximate output in tons of the more important minerals as compared with the tonnage of the previous year:—

No.	Minerals	1943-44	1944-45
1	Limestone	2,179	686 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	Hardened shales	1,668 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,149 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	Barytes	598	990 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	Marble	811	896 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	Felspar	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	30
6	Soapstone	...	134 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	Slates	...	138

51. The following statement shows the number of leases, licenses and certificates of approval granted during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

No.	Particulars	1943-44	1944-45
1	Mining leases	136 (with 262 working faces)	142 (with 268 working faces)
2	Prospecting licenses	52	35
3	Exploring licenses	15	9
4	Certificates of approval	46	32

The department continued to devote special attention to mineral exploration and proper upkeep of the mines and quarries and to investigations connected with the development of mineral industries. The quarries and mines worked satisfactorily and necessary precautions were taken to guard them against irregular methods of working.

The income of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,733/2/9 as against the expenditure of Rs. 8,356/12/6.

V STAMPS

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister...Major General Abdul Rehman, M. B. E.,
O. B. I. 1. 4. 44 to 8. 8. 44

Home Minister...Kr. Raghubir Singh B. A. from 9. 8. 44

Head of Department

Treasury Officer...L. Kishan Gopal

52. Before the advent of the twentieth century, the State had its own postal system, maintained its own post offices and used its own stamps. In 1902, the State entered into an agreement of postal unity with the Government of India as a result of

Postal Unity and
Service Stamps

which Government post offices were opened in various places in the State. A free annual supply of stamps in accordance with the needs of the State worth Rs, 30,000/- is made to the State by the Government of India each year.

There is a fixed distribution of service stamps for each department and they are issued after every six months in April and October, after scrutiny of the stamp accounts has been made to see that the demands are genuine.

53. Revenue Receipt stamps of the value of Rs.8,077/7/- were advanced to the different Nizamats for sale. The actual sales of the reveue stamps during 3 successive years were as follows:-

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Sale proceeds.	7837/8/-	9091/11/-	7730/-
Commission to Vendors.	391/6/-	454/9/6	386/8/-
Credited to State	7446/2/-	8637/1/6	7343/8'

54. Judicial and non-Judicial stamps of the value of 2,79,034/14/- were advanced to the Nizamats for sale during the year 1944-45. The actual sales of these stamps during the three successive years were as follows:-

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Sale proceeds.	1,92,99,7/8/-	2,57,914/15/-	2,74,885/-/6
Commission to Vendors.	5,578/3/-	7,740/7/9	7,847/-
Credited to State	1,87,419/5	2,50,474/7/3	2,67,038/-/6

55. Due to war conditions, stamps of various denominations were printed locally at the Alwar State Press under the personal supervision of the Manager State Press, the Treasury Officer, an Indian Military Officer and the Military Guard.

The number of stamps printed at the Press was as follows:-

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Non-Judicial (1 anna) stamps	-	1,19,819	1,80,067
" 2 annas	-	-	12,500
" 4 annas	15,883	39,909	62,953
" 8 annas	-	-	18,000
" 1 rupee	-	-	20,970
" 3 rupees	-	8,488	-
Judicial stamps 1 anna	-	-	37,440
" 2 annas	79,448	58,120	65,947
" 4 annas	-	-	52,361
" 8 annas	53,433	77,594	21,014
" 1 rupee	-	-	59,985

The total cost incurred in printing these stamps is given below:-

1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Rs. 460/-	1,315/-	1,130/-

VI NAZOOOL

Minister-in-charge

Revenue Minister—Rai Bahadur Miyan Lal Singh.

Head of Department

Nazool Officer—Lala Bhonrey Lal.

56. The main functions of the Nazool Department

Functions and Jurisdiction. are:—

- 1 Maintenance of proper record of Nazool property.
- 2 Detection of encroachments on State property.
- 3 Sale of State land.
- 4 Recovery of rent for State lands and buildings.

The jurisdiction of the department extends over the whole of the State. In the capital, the control of all lands recorded as State property and such buildings as escheat to the State, vests in the Nazool Department. In the districts, Nazool jurisdiction exists in only a few towns where the Nazool property is under the direct supervision of the Nazims, subject to the general control of the Nazool Department. In villages which are not subject to the Nazool rules, the department controls only such heir-less immovable property as escheats to the State under the rules in force.

57. At the time of the first and the second Regular Settlement and Survey Land Revenue settlements the town of Alwar was surveyed and records were prepared showing rights and possessions of land owners, house owners and of the State. These records are maintained by the Nazool department and are open to inspection by the public.

A fresh survey for the city of Alwar was commenced in 1941 and it is still in progress. Bas Khora was surveyed in the year 1941-42, Mohalla Teejki, Chah Ustajwala and Parao in 1942-43 and the Family Lines of Jey Paltan in 1943-44. During the year under report Munshi Bazar, Mohalla Baderia Pari, Mohalla Kolipara and Mohalla Outside Hazuri Gate were surveyed.

As there was no copy of the 16 years settlement maps which was very essential for the resurvey of Alwar City, copies of 9 maps of 16 years settlement and a copy of one map of 20 years settlement were prepared during the year under report.

58. Measures have been taken to check and bring up-to-date the district registers of Nazool property known as "Bahi Khalsa". "Bahi Khalsa" of Alwar and Rajgarh were checked and after verification new ones were prepared.

59. A comparative chart of 3 years income of the department is given below:—

Income	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Income from sale of lands and buildings in the Alwar City	6,279	37,825	33,102
Income from sale of lands and buildings in districts.	3,092	1,549	4,788
Income from rent of lands and buildings in the Alwar City.	2,537	2,132	1,846
Income from rent of lands and buildings in districts.	3,090	4,154	4,450
Total	14,998	45,660	44,186

60. The balance of cases which remained undisposed of during the last year was 387. 710 new cases were instituted making a total of 1,097. Out of these 659 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 438.

CHAPTER IV FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

Minister-in-charge

Prime Minister—R. B. Sir Seray Mal Bapna Kt.C.I.E.
B. A. B. Sc., LLB,

Head of Department

Accountant General & L Shiam Sundar Lal
Finance Secretary
B. A. (Hons,)

1. The system of financial administration in the Alwar State is modelled on the system prevailing in British India. At the top of the Financial organization is the Finance Department, which is controlled by the Accountant General as ex-officio Finance Secretary and one wholtime Assistant Finance Secretary. The functions of the Finance Department range over the whole field of finance, control of revenue and expenditure, taxation, waya and means and watching of the balances and preparation of budgets. The Finance Department also scrutinizes all proposals for expenditure and has an effective control over expenditure in as-much as all new items of expenditure are thoroughly scrutinized before they are included in the Budget.

The preparation of Budgets-the main instrument of financial control-is taken up during the month of October and the work is completed by the end of February so that the State departments may have in their hands financial plan of the ensuing year well in time. In order to see that departmental officers properly execute the budget plan, progress reports of revenue and expenditure are called for and after about 6 months a revised budget is prepared with a view to adjust expenditure and revenue.

The revised estimates however do not replace the sanctioned budget estimates. They are prepared merely for the information of the Finance Department so that the trend of probable revenue and expenditure during the year may be correctly appreciated, and controlled.

2. Below the organization of the Finance Department is the Audit and Accounts department, which is controlled by the Accountant General assisted by a requisite number of Assistants. The main feature of the audit system prevailing in the State is that the expenditure being incurred is preaudited by the Accounts Office. There is only one public account in which all receipts are deposited and from which disbursements are made. This account is controlled by the Accountant General. This system enables the Accountant General to keep effective control over the expenditure not only with regard to the execution of the budget estimates, but also from the point of view of regularity of expenditure. The Accountant General in his audit functions enjoys independence to a certain degree. He has also power to report cases of flagrant disregard of canons of financial propriety.

The financial year of the State commences from 1st April. The accounts are purely on cash basis and revenue or expenditure which has not actually passed through the public account within the fiscal period from 1st April to 31st March, is booked during the next financial year. For purposes of adjustment of departmental accounts, the accounts of the year are kept open till the month of June when a final account for the year is prepared in which all transactions pertaining to that year are included.

As an accounting officer the main function of the Accountant General is to compile Monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure of the State and submit them to His Highness as well as to the Prime Minister.

3. The following statement summarises the estimated Receipts & Expenditure and actual receipts during the year 1944-45:—

	Estimates		Actuals	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
Opening Balance	...	...	13,35,924	...
Revenue.	50,29,000	50,29,000	89,67,382	52,94,811
Debt Services.	8,86,000	8,86,000	20,02,317	17,75,424
Suspense	...	...	73,08,696	110,24,402
Remittance.	30,60,000	30,60,000	46,07,900	46,11,290
	89,75,000	89,75,000	242,22,219	227,05,927
Closing Balance				15,16,292
	89,75,000	89,75,000	242,22,219	242,22,219

Detailed estimates of receipts and expenditure are given below:—

REVENUE

Revenue receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 89,67,382 against an estimate of Rs. 50,29,000 e.g. Rs. 39,38,382 in excess of anticipations. Important variations are explained in the statement below:—

No. Heads	Receipts (in thousands)		Differences (in thousands)	Remarks
	Actual	Estimates		
1 Land Revenue	24,50	23,87	63	Realization of arrears being possible due to high prices of Agricultural produce. There were no suspensions or Remissions.

2 Customs	44,44	8,50	35,94	Increased revenue due to abnormal exports and imports on account of prevailing war conditions.
3 Stamps	3,04	2,90	.14	Due to increase in stamp duty.
4 Forest	2,36	1,00	1,36	Contracts attracted high bids.
5 Interest on investments	.69	.49	.20	Due to more investments.
6 Police	.34	.20	.14	Due to higher collection of Lorry Taxes.
7 Jail	.23	.9	.14	Due to higher rates of Jail Manufactured articles.
8 Garden	.46	.27	.19	Contracts attracted higher bids.
9 Akhet	.17	.1	.16	Due to fish contract.
10 Army	5,89	6,81	-.92	Due to amount of Military claims from Govt. of India being received shorter this year.
11 Miscellaneous	.86	.30	.56	Due to rise in receipts of Price Control Department and certain deposits lapsed during the year.
12 Sale of land	.29	.10	.19	Due to high rates.
13 Other heads. (Difference below 10)	6,40	5,75	.65	
	89,67	50,29	39,38	

Revenue receipts during last year amounted to Rs. 65,46. Revenue during the year thus exceeded the preceeding year by 24,21.

No. Heads	Receipts (in thousands)		Variations (in thous)	Remarks
	44-45	43-44		
1 Land Revenue	24,50	26,46	-1.96	Due to Jagir awarded to Shri Yaswant Singhji etc.
2 Customs	44,44	28,35	+16.09	Owing to increased revenue from exports and imports.
3 Excise	2,07	1,83	+ .24	Due to increase in the rate of Stamp duty.
4 Stamps	3,04	2,93	+ .11	
5 Forest	2,36	1.66	+ .70	Contracts attracted higher bids.
6 Mines	1,03	.80	+ .23	ditto
7 Police	.34	.20	+ .14	Due to higher collection of lorry taxes.
8 Jail	.23	.4	+ .19	Due to higher rates of manufactured articles.
9 Bijli	.71	...	+ .71	Estimates for 43-44 were framed on commercial lines
10 Gardens	.46	.30	+ .16	Contracts attracted higher bids.
11 C. B. Farms	.16	...	+ .16	Estimates for 43-44 were framed on commercial lines.
12 Akhet	.17	.03	+ .14	Due to fish contracts.
13 Miscellaneous	.86	.51	+ .35	Due to Price Control Receipts and certain deposits lapsed to the State.
14. Other heads (Diff. below 10)	9,30	2,35	+ 6,95	
	89,67	65,46	- 24,21	

EXPENDITURE

Revenue expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 52,92 against the estimate of Rs 50,29. Important variations are explained below:—

No. Head	Expenditure (in thous)		Variations (in thous-)	Remarks
	Actuals	Estimates		
1 Palaces	9,45	3,70	+5,75	Due to current year's full quota paid under head Civil list.
2 Military	10,90	11,82	-.92	Due to saving under various minor detailed heads
3 Town Improvement	.6	.60	-.54	Due to non-execution of works.
4 Other heads (Diff. below 10)	32,51	34,17	-1,66	
	52,92	50,29	+2,63	

Expenditure during the preceeding year amounted to Rs. 40,44,513. Expenditure during this year thus exceeded the preceding year by Rs. 12, 48. The following statement explains the important variations: —

S. N.	Heads	Expenditure (in thousands)		Variations (in thousands)	Reasons.
		44-45	43-44		
1	Land Revenue	2,45	2,20	.25	
2	Costoms	.95	.71	.24	Increased budget provision
3	Forest	.57	.30	.27	do
4	Palaces	9,45	5,84	3,61	Due to payment of full quota of the current year,
5	Police	3,01	2,57	.44	Increased budget provision.
6	Education	3,67	3,19	.48	do
7	Medical	3,01	2,71	.30	do
8	Bijli	.77	.07	.70	Due to estimates having been passed on commercial basis last year.
9	P. W. D.	5,87	3,69	2,18	Increased budget provision.
10	C. B. Farm	.52	.28	.14	do
11	Garage	.45	.24	.21	do
12	Feelkhana	.24	.11	.13	Due to high cost of fodder
13	Army	10,90	9,63	1,27	Increased budget provision
14	Other Heads.				
	(Diff. below 10)	11,16	8,90	2,26	
		52,92	40,44	12,48	

It will be observed that while Revenue receipts during the year exceeded the receipts during the preceding year by Rs 24,21, the expenditure exceeded last year's expenditure only by Rs. 12, 48 inspite of the War which entailed an extra expenditure.

As already explained the rise in receipts was largely due to the increased income from collection of arrears and wind-fall under Customs which resulted from the increased tempo of trade and commerce and rise in prices of agricultural produce and other commodities due to war, the expenditure was kept down by enforcing rigid economy alround. Revenue receipts during the year thus exceeded expenditure by Rs. 36, 72, 571.

4. The position under the heads was as follows:—

Debt, Advances.
Deposits and Remittances.

	Heads	Receipts	Payments	Variations	Reasons.
1	Debt Heads	24, 128	21, 151	2, 977	Due to less refund
2	Deposits	15, 14, 397	12, 60, 482	2, 53, 915	do
3	Advances	4, 63, 791	4, 93, 791	—30, 000	Due to non-adjustment of advance accounts during the year.
4	Remittance	46, 07, 900	46, 11, 290	—3, 390	Due to non-payment of certain R.T.R's during the year.
		66,10,216	63,86,714	2,23,502	

The year thus ended with a balance of Rs. 52,31,997/- as follows:—

Opening Balance	13, 35, 924
Revenue Surplus	36, 72, 571
Net surplus	50, 08, 495
Plus saving of less payments under other heads.	2, 23, 502
Closing balance	52, 31, 997

5. The year closed with a balance of assets amounting ^{Assets & Liabilities} to Rs.71,51,357 against the opening balance of Rs. 31,46,598. Important differences are explained below;—

No.	Heads	Balances		Differences (in thousands)	Reasons.
		Closing	Opening		
1	Govt. of India Defence Bonds.	10,06	40,06	30,00	Due to surplus amount investment in Govt. securities
2	Post Office National certificates.	.20	5,14	4,94	Purchase of National saving certificates.
3	Fixed Deposit Receipts.	5 20	8,20	3,00	Due to investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts
4	Advances	2,65	2,95	.30	
5	Cash Balance	13,36	15,16	1,80	Due to receipts being in excess of expenditure
		31,47	71,51	40,04	

In regard to liabilities the year closed with a balance of Rs. 18,93,939 against the opening balance of Rs. 15,63,891. The important reasons are explained below:—

No.	Heads	Balances (in thousands)		Differences (in thousands)	Reasons
		Closing	Opening		
1	Fixed Deposits	1,40	2,35	.95	Due to Yashwantgarh fixed deposit 1,00,000 Deduct Khora 5,000
2	Departmental deposits.	6,64	7,90	1,26	Due to less payments.
3	Municipal deposits.	.50	.69	.19	„
4	Shri Baijilal's Marriage Fund.	.09	.22	.13	To be transferred to Prime Minister's account with Imperial Bank.
5	Other heads.	7,01	7,78	.77	
		15,64	18,94	3,30	

A detailed statement of Assets and liabilities is given in Appendix B. From this statement it would appear that the financial position of the State is far better in comparison to other years in the past. The clearance of entire loan has already been made.

The following is a general summary of the financial position of the State at the close of the year as compared with the previous year:-

Assets	1943-44	Assets.	1944-45	Total
	31,46,598	Investments	53,40,250	
		Cash balance	15,16,292	68,56,542
Liabilities	1943-44	Liabilities	1944-45	Total
Internal loan	3,80,000	Internal Loan	3,80,000	
Other liabilities	11,83,891	Other liabilities	15,13,939	18,93,939
	<u>15,63,891</u>			
Net Assets	15,82,707	Net Assets.		49,62,603

Besides, the one internal loan of Rs. 3, 80,000 the main liability of the State arising out of the deposits of Government or private funds in the State Treasury are as follows:-

1. Government Provident Fund	98,082
2. Fixed Deposit Receipts	2,35,444
3. Other Deposits including departmental, Municipal and Shri Baijilal's Marriage fund	<u>8,80,787</u>
	12,14,313

A policy of separating these balances in order to clear these liabilities had been adopted. An amount equivalent to the balances under these heads has been invested separately in either Government securities or fixed deposits with Imperial Bank of India Alwar.

6. In taking stock of the financial position of an administration three factors generally require attention. The first is the capacity of the revenue to meet demands on it for running the administration. The second is the size of its debt

and the third is the existence of general Reserves to fall back upon in times of necessity. The remarks given below summarise the position of the state in the light of the factors enumerated above.

Revenue Realized—The revenue realized during the year far exceeded the actual expenditure. This was undoubtedly a very happy feature and for the first time in the financial history of Alwar, total receipts excluding suspense heads have touched the figure of about 90 lacs against total expenditure of Rs. 53 lacs. It has, however, to be admitted that this phenomenal rise in revenue is purely of an ephemeral nature. Permanent sources of revenue remained rather inelastic and thus we cannot count this increase in revenue for all time to come.

Debt—With regard to the size of debt and other liabilities it may be mentioned that the state is completely free after nearly about 30 years from external loan. The only items under liabilities, which now remain are balances under deposit, G. P. F. etc. Against these liabilities amounting to Rs. 12,14,211 the State possessed liquid assets amounting to Rs. 71,51,486 that is to say the amount under assets exceed the balances under liabilities by Rs. 52, 57, 794.

Reserve—With regard to creation of reserves on which to fall back in times of necessity a beginning has already been made by pushing through the policy of separating and investing in Govt. Securities or otherwise an equivalent to the liabilities against the State. During the year the State has invested Rs. 37, 94, 391 in purchasing Govt. Securities against the balance of Rs. 15, 45, 859. The total investment thus comes to Rs 53, 40, 250. The State has also made a good profit in making their purchases at the lower rate against their face value. These securities are bearing interest at 3% and the income

from interest on the investments comes to Rs. 1, 32, 000 per annum or 11 thousand per month.

7. With a view to improve the efficiency of Accounts Office, the Office Manual has been brought into force and two candidates have been sent to British India for Training in Accounts. A candidate has also been selected for training in Finance.

8. In order to ensure that the accounts of the initial expenditure, incurred by the departments, are correctly maintained by departmental Officers, the Accountant General has power to visit the various departments and conduct a test check. There is a special Officer under the Accountant General to conduct such local inspections. All departments and sub-treasuries are visited and checked; and Inspection reports submitted to the Prime Minister from time to time who passes orders and instructions, as necessary.

One rotation of all the departments of the State is completed in nearly 2 to 3 years. In this way there is hardly any department the accounts of which are locally not checked and not inspected in 2 to 3 years.

Local audit and checking of the accounts of 22 departments including 2 Nizamats was conducted during the year under report.

T R E A S U R Y.

9. Prior to the 1st of April 1940 the work of the Treasury was divided into three branches:-

(1) Cash Branch (2) Stamps Branch (3) Pensions Branch.

On the 1st of April 1940 the Imperial Bank of India opened their branch at Alwar and the cash branch of the State Treasury was transferred to the Bank from that date. The Bank now performs the Treasury cash work receiving the State revenues and making disbursements

on behalf of the State. Besides the Bank at Headquarters which functions as the Central Treasury of the State there are 10 sub-treasuries in the 10 Nizamats in charge of the Nazims.

The Treasury Department itself has now only two branches. the Stamps Branch and the Pensions Branch. Details of Stamps section have been given under Chapter III.

10. The number of State Civil and Military Pensioners who have received their pensions from the Treasury during the last 3 years is given below:-

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
(a) Civil Pensioners	567	644	648
(b) Military Pensioners	1235	1220	1231
(c) Civil Allowance holders	22	20	26

CHAPTER V

PROTECTION

1. STATE FORCES

Minister-in-charge.

Army Minister—Major General Abdul Rahman
M. B E., O. B. I.

Heads of the Units

O. C. Jey Paltan—Lt. Col. H. M. Prentice I. A.

O. C. Training Centre—Major Vikram Singh

O. C. Pratap Paltan—Major Madho Singh

Mangal Lancers—Risaldar Kishan Singh.

1. There was no change in the organization of the Alwar State Forces during the year under review.

Strength & Organization.

The details of the strength of the units are as under:—

UNIT	State Officers	Cadets	Indian Officers	N. C Os & men	Non-com. batants	Total
Alwar Jey Paltan	20	—	28	975	60	1,083
Alwar Trg. Centre	17	2	17	702	84	822
Alwar Pratap Paltan	6	—	11	345	52	414
Garrison Guards	—	—	—	50	—	50
Alwar Mangal Lancers	—	—	2	44	38	84
Transport	—	—	—	20	6	26
Fort Guards	—	—	1	14	14	29
Military Hospital	1	—	1	7	20	29

There are 15 A. T. Carts (bullocks) attached with the Mangal Lancers for the purpose of providing transport for the Army.

The Alwar Training Centre is provided with one 15 C. W. T. and 5 Three ton lorries for the purpose of recruits, training and transport. There are two Motor Cycles for Despatch Riders.

Fort Guards are located in the Alwar Fort to guard the Fort and to fire gun salutes.

2. The following enlistments were made during the

Enlistment and
discharge. year:—

(a) 9 young educated men were selected to be cadets in the State Forces and one of them was granted Emergency Commission on completion of Officers Training School. Two are still under training at I M. A. Dehra Dun.

(b) 272 recruits were enlisted.

Discharges during the year were as follows:—

Rank	Gratuity or Pension	Other reasons	Died
State Officers	—	—	—
Indian Officers	1	1	...
N. C. Os & men	38	89	9
Followers	6	19	2
Total	45	109	11

3. There have been certain cases of desertion among Discipline. the newly enlisted recruits, but most of them rejoined the units after staying at their homes for sometime. A few cases were tried by Court Martial and adequate punishments given which had the desired effect. The discipline of the units was generally satisfactory.

The regimental punishments were as follows:—

(a) Imprisonment in Quarter Guard	257
(b) Confinement to barracks for more than 10 days	24
(c) Minor Punishment	21

4. The Alwar Jey Paltan and the Training Centre
Arms. were equipped with the modern arms and

the following arms were in charge of the Alwar State Forces:—

Pistols. .38"	—	—	49
Rifles. .303'	—	—	1440
TMC. .45"	—	—	155
L. M. G.	—	—	77
TSMG	—	—	4
PIAT	—	—	23
Pistols Signal	—	—	40
2" Mortar	—	—	10
3" Mortar	—	—	8
6 Pdr. Anti Tank Gun	—	—	9
Sten Guns	—	—	10

5. The Alwar Jey Paltan continued service overseas Oversea service & Training along side His Majesty's Forces. It rendered service in Eriterea, Abbyssinia, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, and Rhodes in the south of Crete.

The training in the Alwar Training Centre was set on proper footing and the training in modern arms was extensively given. More attention was paid towards the Post Basic Training. The unit was inspected by the D.M.T. in December last and the Military adviser-in-Chief in January 1945 and was very well spoken of. Training Centres to prepare N. C. Os as instructors were organised. The camp training of recruits was also arranged at various places. The training of drivers has been well carried out and it has been possible to despatch a large number of trained drivers overseas.

The following vacancies were allotted to the State Officers, Indian Officers, N. C.Os and men of the State Forces at the various Army Schools. All vacancies were taken up and the services of the students were fully utilised on their return. In addition, a number of State Officers, Indian Officers and N.C.Os and men of the Alwar Jey Paltan attended various courses of training in the Middle East,

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45.
1. S. A. S. Pachmarhi	—	—	—
2. " Ahmednagar	—	—	—
3. " Saugor Weapon Trg	6	4	9
4. Army Signal School Poona	1	1	2
5. I. A. Regt. Clerks School Pachmarhi.	2	1	4
6. Command Educational Trg. Centre Jubbulpore and Jullundur.	2	6	10
7. Command P. T. Course Lucknow.	2	1	—
8. Army Boot Repairing course Cawnpore.	2	1	—
9. D. M. Course	1	14	3
10. D and M Course	2	3	1
11. Motor Mechanic Course	—	9	—
12. Kitchener College Nowgong	—	1	—
13. Chemical Warfare School Pachmarhi and Deolali.	4	—	3
14. All Arms Field Engineer Course	1	—	3
15. P&D Instructors Course Bombay	1	—	—
16. Army School, of Education Pachmarhi.	1	—	—
17. Pioneer Course Roorkee	1	—	—
18. Junior Wing Tactical Course Poona.	...	2	...
19. Camouflage Course Kirkee	...	1	..
20. Training Attachment with I. A. units.	...	5	14
21. Training in V. B. Guns at Rawalpindi.	...	1	...
22. Seventh Junior Leaders course Jhansi	...	1	...
23. Farriers course Jaipur	...	1	...
24. Web Eqpt. Repair Course Kirkee.	1	1	...
25. Army School of P. T. Ambala and Kasauli.	...	...	4

26 Junior Officers Course	...	1
27. Preliminary Signal Course	.... 2	2
28. Rural Reconstuction Course Hoshiarpur and Fyzabad.	...	2
29. Frontier Warfare School Kakul	... ..	1
30 Jungle Warfare School Shimoga	...	2
31. Veterinary First aid & animal Hygiene.	... ..	1
32. Indian Tailor Course Shahajahanpur.	... ..	1
33. O. T. S. Belgaum	... ..	1
54. Electrician Course Katne	... ..	1
35. I. S. F. T. Indore	... ..	3

The training of Officers cadets received due attention. 2 were sent to I. S. F. T. Indore.

Educational training which is a very important part of military training received considerable attention. As Civilian School Masters were reduced from the strength, local suitable candidates who had passed I. A. Examinations and obtained the certificate of education were appointed as instructors of the Educational institution in the T/C. The Schools were regularly held and a number of students were able to sit for the periodical tests. The number of candidates who passed during the year was as follows:—

Army Headquarters India Examination.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Indian Army School Certificate	...	...	...
LOCAL EXAMINATION			
I. A. First Class English	...	...	...
I. A. 2nd Class English	...	...	...
2nd Class Certificate of Education	7	9	35
3rd. " " "	39	26	58
Recruits Certificate of Education	101	53	63

6. Military patients are treated in the Military Hospital Health of troops. which has accommodation for 50 beds. This Hospital is also used for the State Police Force.

The total number of admissions in the Hospital in special diseases was 384 as detailed below:...

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Malaria	770	703	335
Typhoid	8	3	6
Phenumonia	30	20	30
Heat Strokes	14	...	...
T. B.	4	3	10
Mumps	8	2	3
Small Pox	1	2	...
Heart Failure	1	—	—
Chicken Pox	1	—	—
Snake Bite	1	..	--

The total attendance of the military patients and the members of their families during the year was 46,782 against 31, 295 in 1943-44. There were five deaths in the Hospital.

7. Owing to the War no circle tournament was held Games. The regimental sport activities in the units continued as before.

8. The Military Adviser visited the troops periodically Inspection. during the year. Major General C. O. Harvery CB, CBO, CBE, MC, Military Adviser-in-Chief inspected the State Forces in January 1945.

9. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Expenditure. Alwar State Forces for the three years has been as follows:—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Establishment	7,45,927	8,24,487	8,11,708
Arms, Ammunition and Equipment.	10,890	15,677	14,147
Other Contingent expenses.	1,05,511	1,22,567	1,28,221
Total	8,62,328	9,62,731	9,54,076

II. POLICE DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Prime Minister—R. B. Sir Seray Mal Bapna Kt. C. I. E.
B. A., Bsc. LLB,

Head of Department

Inspector-General...K. B. Ruhullah Khan 1 4. 44 to
from 1. 8. 44.

S. B. Richpal Singh I. P. (Retd)
2. 8. 44

10. The organisation of the Alwar Police Force is
Organisation based on the model of the British Indian
Police.

Khan Bahadur Ruhullah Khan retired and Sardar
Personnel Bhadur Richpal Singh I. P. (Retd) was
appointed Inspector General of Police on 2. 8. 44. Mr.
S. B. Sondhi who held the post of Deputy Inspector
General of Police also retired and his post was abolished
from the above date.

11. During the year under report the Police strength
Strength and position underwent the following change:-

	Rank.	Old Strength	Revised Strength
1.	Superintendents	2	4
2.	Inspectors	3	4
3.	Sub-Inspectors	20	33
4.	Sergeants	160	95 H. C's. 51 Naiks
5.	Constables	801	805

The total strength including all ranks was 993 at the close of the year. The proportion between the Force and the population and that between the Force and the area of the State was 1 man per 828, 24 persons and 3. 24 sq. miles respectively.

12. The following improvements were effected during
Improvements the year under report:—

(a) The pays of various ranks were revised as follows:-

S. No	Rank	Pay	Other allowances and concessions
1.	Trained Sub-Inspectors	50-3-65-6/2-95	1. C. A. Rs. 20/- 2. C.I.D. allce. Rs. 10/- 3. Free House 4. Free uniform
2.	Head Constables	Rs. 35.30 & 25	1. Officer C. I. D allowance Rs. 5/-p. m. 2. S. A. F. Allce Rs-4/- 3. Free accommodation 4. Free Uniform
3.	Naiks	Rs. 24, 22 & 20	1. S. A. F. Allce Rs.3/ 2. Trade Allce Rs. 4/- 3. Free accomodation 4. Free uniform
4.	Trained & literate constables	Basic pay Rs.15-18	1. S. A. F. trade or Office Allce. Rs. 2/- 2 Free accommodation 3. Free uniform

(b) All the Police stations were placed in-charge of Sub-Inspectors

(c) A Central Investigating Agency was created to tackle all important crimes. One Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head-Constables have been specially deputed for the purpose. The four branches into which the work of the Agency is divided are as follows:-

1. Political
2. Intelligence
3. Investigation
4. Criminal Tribes

13. Each member of the rank and file is provided with the following uniform:

Uniform	Khaki Safa	1
	Khaki Field caps	2
	Bush Shirts	2
	Khaki drill shorts	2 pairs
	Pattis with Hose tops	2 pairs
	Black ammunition boots	1 pair
	Great coat	1

The members of the Police Training School and the Special Armed Force have been provided also with:-

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| (a) | Mosquito net | 1 |
| (b) | Warm Jersey | 1 |
| (c) | P. T. kit including vests and canvas shoes | |

- 14 The force is armed with the following weapons:-

Weapons	1. Rifles of .303 bore	190
	2. Muskets of .420 bore	199
	3. Pistols of .380 bore	23
	4, Pistol of .32 bore	1
	5, Revolvers of .38 bore	2

Constables and H C's are also provided with regulation Lathis and regulation canes respectively for use on occasions of public gatherings.

1 Naik and 4 constables are detailed to look after the Fire Brigade, The cost of this staff is charged to the Municipal Board, Alwar.

15. One Gazetted Officer and 2 Sub-Inspectors are receiving training in British India with a view to improve the efficiency of the rank and file. A Training School on the model of Police Training Schools in British India has been started. Training is imparted in the following subjects;—

1. Law 2. Police 3. Drill (including P.T. and
Instructors Course) 4. Musketry 5. General
knowledge and 6. Finger prints.

Punctuality and general good character are insisted on and separate marks are allotted for them.

Sardar Jagat Singh Superintendent of Police worked as the Principal of this School. He was assisted by 4 Law Inspectors and 4 Drill Inspectors.

Out of the 71 men who took test, 68 passed securing more than 60 marks. 10 out of 68 successful candidates secured 75% marks and thus qualified themselves for First Class Certificate, which entitled them for promotion to the post of H.C.

To encourage literacy among constables Literacy Allowance of Rs. 1/- is granted to literate men. Those who pass the test of the School are given an allowance of Rs. 2/-p.m. The grant of allowance has provided an incentive to the School pupils to pass the Police School Examination.

16. In order to tighten up discipline in the Force His
Discipline. Highness' Government have granted more
powers to the Police Officers.

A sum of Rs. 2,73 was distributed in rewards during the year. 16 Officers and men were awarded major punishments, 9 being dismissed and 7 reduced in rank. One Head Constable was prosecuted under the Police Act for cowardice in facing dacoits. One constable was proceeded against under Essential Services Ordinance for absence from duty. 11 constables were convicted under the Police Act, one under section 457 I. P. C. and one under 408 I. P. C.

17. Due to the recruitment in the Army suitable
 Recruitment candidates were not forthcoming for the
 Police and at the close of the year there
 were 78 vacancies.

18. There was no political unrest in the State. The
 Peace and Order year passed in a calm and quiet atmos-
 phere.

There was a minor incident about the shrine of Lal
 Dasis at Dholi Dub. Prompt measures were taken to
 preserve Law and Order. The Parties in dispute, Mohom-
 medans and local Lal Dasis, ultimately compromised and
 the shrine was restored to Lal Dasis.

Relations between the Police and the public were
 satisfactory.

19. There are about 2,000 Chowkidars in the State
 Village Police engaged on fixed salaries which are rea-
 lised from the villagers along with the
 Land Revenue. Every village has its own Chowkidars.
 Their work is supervised by the village Lamberdars who
 are also responsible to watch the movements of the regis-
 tered members of criminal tribes. The system is working
 satisfactorily.

20. The number of registered members of the crimi-
 Criminal Tribes nal tribes at the beginning of the year was
 3162 but at the close of the year it diminished to 3,039.
 As generally Minas have been responsible for crimes
 against property, every effort is being made to reform
 this community. It is a good sign that the Minas them-
 selves have realised the importance of the introduction
 of social reforms in their community. They have been
 holding Panchayats and, on penalty of social boy-cott,
 compelling the members to give up criminal habits and
 take to peaceful and honest occupations. The Govern-
 ment has also been encouraging them by removing
 restrictions on their movements in deserving cases.

21. The gang of the notorious Briju Singh which had
 Crimes. been responsible for dacoities in villages of Alwar and Jaipur was broken up after the arrest of Briju Singh by the Jaipur Police. Dacoity operations however continued under the leadership of his associates Mahadev and Mangia minas who were responsible for a few dacoities in the Alwar State. To check their depredations several effective measures were adopted, eg,

1. Organisation of Armed Societies for village protection.
2. Grant of substantial rewards to those helping in their arrest.
3. Grant of maintenance allowance to those injured,
4. Creation of a Cavalry Picket Force.
5. Formation of Special Dacoity Districts etc.

These arrangements improved the situation and no dacoity took place after they were brought into force.

The total number of offences registered during the year was 1532 as against 1671 of the previous year. Investigation was refused in 45 cases. The remaining cases together with 258 cases of the previous year resulted in 1745 investigations. 248 cases were found to be false. 312 resulted in convictions and 228 in acquittals and discharge. At the end of the year there were 219 cases pending in courts. The percentage of cases convicted rose from 51.2 to 52 and that of persons convicted from 34.52 to 37.94

The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,73,710 as against Rs. 1,34,299/- for the previous year. The value of the property recovered was about Rs.45,000/- as against about Rs. 33,000/- of the previous year. This gives a percentage of 25.9 as against 24.4 of the last year.

Heinous offences numbered 65 as against 72 of the previous year. Dacoities increased from 4 to 10. Robberies and Burglaries came down from 29 to 11 and from 525 to 450 respectively

22. There were 30 cases under section 110 Cr. P. C. Preventive Action and 35 under Section 109 Cr. P. C.

23. To meet emergencies, a special Armed Force Special Armed Force consisting of one Sub-Inspector, 3 H. C. 's, 10 Naiks and 100 constables was organised into the following three sections: -

- (1) Motor Bus section
- (2) Camel Sowars
- (3) Bicycle Sowars

This force has been properly equipped.

24. The office has been reorganised and its work Reorganisation of I.G.P's Office has been divided into 3 branches as follows:—

- 1 General Correspondence Branch
- 2 Technical Branch, including Taxation & Accounts
- 3 Criminal Branch, including crime & C. I. D.

25. Heretofore the constables and Head Constables Prosecution Staff were also allowed to prosecute cases in the subordinate courts. But instructions have issued that no officer below the rank of the Sub Inspector should discharge this duty. Proposals to employ Law graduates for the purpose are under consideration.

26. The actual cost of the force was Rs. 2,99,222/- Expenditure as against Rs. 256,572/- in the previous year.

III CENTRAL PRISON

Minister-in-charge.

Army Minister...Major-General Abdul Rehman M. B. E.
O. B. I. from 1-4-44 to 7-8-44

Home Minister...Kr. Raghubir Singh B. A. From 8-8-44

Head of the Department

Superintendent Capt. L. S. Herbert-Martyn I.A. (Rtd)

27. There were 307 prisoners at the beginning
Population. and 318 at the end of the year under
report. 832 prisoners were admitted and 821 prisoners
were discharged.

The daily average of prisoners of various classes
confined in the Jail is compared below with that of
previous year:—

Classes	1943-44	1944-45
1 Convicts	270	267
2 Under trials	46	46
3 Civil Prisoners	1	0
4 Lunatics	2	5
Total	319	318

28. The disposal of convicts in the year under
Disposal of Convicts report is given below as compared with
that of the previous year:—

	1943-44	1944-45
1 Discharged under orders of appellate Court	50	60
2 Released after undergoing full term of the sentence	243	295
3 Released under remission system	103	127
4 Released on bail	480	313
5 Released on ceremonial occasions	20	21
6 Died	4	5
Total	900	821

29. The average period of detention of undertrials in the Jail was 2 months and 18 days.

Detention of under Trials.

30. The general health of the prisoners remained satisfactory during the whole year. Particulars of sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners for the year 1944-45 compared to those of 1943-44 are given in the following table:—

Health

Year	Daily average population	Daily average of sick prisoners	Percentage	Total Deaths	Ratio of deaths per 100
1943-44	319	24	7%	2	62
1944-45	345	22	6%	5	1.44

31. Discipline in the Jail was satisfactory during the year. The slight rise in punishments awarded to prisoners as compared to the previous year is due to the fact that a few dangerous convicts were admitted under Section 302 I. P. C. for murder and under Sections 395 and 397 I. P. C. for dacoity who proved to be somewhat unruly and had to be brought under Jail discipline and control.

Discipline

Nature of punishment		1943-44	1944-45
1	Forfeiture of remission	36	38
2	Mill work	8	33
3	Hand-cuffs	...	...
4	Whipping	1	...
5	Barefettters	12	2
6	Double fettters	2	8
7	Solitary confinement	...	1
8	Reduction of status	3	3
9	Dog fettters	7	...
10	Cross chains	4	...
11	Cross Bars	...	10
12	Penal diet	1	...
13	Substitution of coarse cloth	...	...
Total		74	95

32. The manufacturing Department continued to make various articles for the State departments as well as for sale in and out of the State. Details of Jail manufactures with costs and profits are given in the table below:—

Name of article manufactured	Total Manu- facture	Selling price in Rs.	Cost /price in Rs.	Profit in Rs.
1. Durries Cotton	159	10,375	4,877	5,498
2. Carpets	2	168	65	103
3. Asans Woolen	5	115	76	39
4. Asans Cotton	13	163	65	98
5. Clothing for Prisoners	2mds.	2,435	1,902	533
6. Reza Cloth	4mds.	600	481	119
7. Bastas	527	329	229	100
8. Niwar	8mds.	837	611	226
9. Towels	718	403	298	105
10. Jharans	593	222	148	74
11. Dhoties	59	120	100	20
12. Ohaddars	89	177	135	42
13. Moonj Ban	3mds.	62	35	27
14. Paindaz	19	50	36	14
15. Bamboo Verandah Chicks	118	1,100	839	216
16. Silk	3srs	81	74	7
17. Moodhas	204	423	257	166
18. Restraining of chair seats	106	163	95	68
19. Miscellaneous	—	22	13	9
Total		17,845	10,336	7,509

33. Cottage Industry such as knitting of socks, cotton and woolen under-wears, mufflers etc., has been introduced in the Jail, Cultivation of food crops, fodder, sugar cane and tobacco was undertaken successfully.

34. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs.62,804/- as against Rs. 58, 891/- in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the rise in the prices of cotton and food stuffs and general rise in the prices of all other commodities in the market on account of the War. The average cost per head was Rs. 197/8- as against Rs 153/4/3 in the previous year The following statement gives details of receipts and expenditure for the year under review:-

Heads	Receipts	Heads	Expenditure
1. Manufactures	18,586	Supervision	25,295
2. Gardens	1,480	Diet of prisoners	19,737
3. Aerated waters	704	Clothing for	
4. Miscellaneous	304	prisoners	2,963
		Manufactory	11,742
		Aerated Waters	400
		Gardens	1,386
		Works & Repairs	1,028
		Miscellaneous	252
Total	21,704		62,803

IV. LOCK-UPS.

35. Lock-Ups exist in all the Nizamats except in Alwar where the prisoners are sent to the Judicial lock-up in the Central Jail. The Nizamat Lock-ups are under the direct control of the Nazims and are managed by them.

The police guard keeps watch over the undertrial prisoners in each lock-up.

Blankets, durries, etc. are supplied by the Nizamats to the prisoners, who have no belongings of their own. The expenditure on food is met from the budget of the trial courts.

36. A statement showing the number of males and females in lock-ups during the year under report is given below:—

Name of Nizamat	No. of males	No. of females	Total	Total period of detention	Daily average
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NORTHERN DISTRICT

1. Behror	97	...	97	756	8
2. Mundawar	30	30	75	2½
3. Kishengarh	48	...	48	296	6
4. Tijara	55	...	55	1234	25½

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

1. Rajgarh	139	...	139	662	5
2. Lachhmangarh	176	6	182	1569	9
3. Bansur	73	2	75	476	6
4. Ramgarh	164	...	164	1937	12
5. Thanagazi	64		64	203	3

CHAPTER VI

LAW AND JUSTICE

I LAW DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Prime Minister—R. B. Sir Serary Mal Bapna Kt. C. I. E.
B. A., B. Sc. LL. B. from 1-4-44 to 6-8-44

Minister-in-charge—R. B. Th. Chain Singh M. A. LL. B.
from 7-8-44

Head of Department

Legal Remembrancer—Mr. P. N. Shinghal M. A. LL. B.

1- The Law Department was created in the year
Functions 1943. The Legal Remembrancer's post
was placed in the cadre of District and
Sessions Judge from the 27th July 1944. In supercession
of circular Memorandum No, 6795-97-P dated the 10th
December 1943, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharej Dev
sanctioned the Law Department Manual on the 7th Octo-
ber, 1944. The Manual deals with the duties of the Law
officers in comprehensive manner.

The Law Department has the general charge of all
legal affairs of the State and of all legal proceedings of
whatever kind, taken by or against or affecting the State.
Drafting of Legislation, examination of existing laws,
advising officers of the State on matters relating to law and
procedure, filing of Government appeals and revisions
and providing adequate representation of the State in
important cases, are some of the important functions of
the Law Department. The Legal Remembrancer as Head
of the Department conducts and carries out all these
functions and is responsible for safeguarding the legal
interests of the State.

2. The following Acts, Regulations and Rules were
 Legislation promulgated during the year under
 report:—

- 1 The Alwar State General Clauses Act, 1944
- 2 The Alwar State Vaccination Act, 1944
- ✓ 3 The Alwar State Customs (Amendment) Act, 1944
- 4 The Alwar State Cattle Trespass Act, 1944
- 5 The Registration of Foreigner's (Repeal) Act, 1944
- 6 The Foreigners (Repeal) Act, 1944
- 7 The Alwar State Epidemic Diseases Act, 1944
- 8 The Alwar State Registration Act, 1944
- 9 The Alwar State Transfer of Property Act, 1944
- 10 The Alwar State Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1944
- 11 The Alwar State Press & Registration of Books Act, 1944
- ✓ 12 The Alwar State Agriculturist's Loan Act, 1944
- 13 The Alwar State Small Cause Courts (Amendment)
 Act, 1944
- 14 The Alwar State Trusts Act, 1944
- 15 The Alwar State Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
 Act, 1944
- ✓ 16 The Alwar State Municipalities and Small Towns
 Election Rules, 1944
- 17 The Alwar State Petition Writers Regulation, 1944

3. His Highness' Government cooperated with the
 Emergency Legislation Government of India in the matter of emer-
 gency legislation and the following Ordi-
 nances and Orders were promulgated in the State during
 the year under report:—

- 1 The Alwar State Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance, 1944
- 2 The Alwar State Hoarding & Profiteering Prevention
 (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944.
- 3 The Alwar State Enemy Agents (Amendment)
 Ordinance, 1944
- 4 The Restriction and Detention Ordinance, 1945.
- 5 The Alwar State Defence of India (Amendment)
 Ordinance, 1945.

- 6 The Alwar State Tyre Rationing Order, 1944.
- 7 The Vegetable oils and oil cakes (Forward contracts Prohibition) Order, 1944.
- 8 The paper Control (Distribution) Order, 1944.
- 9 The Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1944.
- 10 The Alwar State Civil Motor Transport Vehicles Control Order, 1944.
- 11 The Alwar State Drugs Control Order, 1944.
- 12 The Indian woolen Goods' (Control) Order, 1944.
- 13 The Alwar State Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order 1944.
- 14 The Alwar State Punjab Excise Bottles Control Order, 1944.
- 15 The Alwar State Used Motor Vehicles Control order 1944
- 16 The Alwar State Footwear Control Order, 1944.
- 17 The Alwar State Fuelwood and Charcoal (Control) Order, 1944.
- 18 The Alwar State Paper Price Control Order, 1944.
- 19 The Alwar State Paper Control (Prices of board) order, 1945.
- 20 The Alwar State Paper Control (Distribution) Order, 1945.
- 21 The Alwar State Regulation of Local Purchases Order 1945.

4. Opinion work including references regarding Opinion Work cases not actually instituted or pending and inquiries whether appeals should or should not be instituted against orders of acquittal in criminal cases was disposed of by the Legal Remembrancer. 78 such cases were referred to him during the year under report.

5. The Public Prosecutor conducted one criminal Public Prosecutor's appeal from acquittal, 125 appeals from conviction. 74 criminal revisions, 2 references, 3 challans and 65 miscellaneous criminal applications. He conducted 25 Sessions trials. Three civil suits were conducted by him on behalf of the Government.

Extradition

6. There were 79 cases pending at the commencement of the year of which 11 cases related to military deserters. 169 cases including 92 cases of military deserters were registered during the year under report, making a total of 248. Out of these 190 cases, including 97 cases of military deserters were disposed of leaving a balance of 58 cases, out of which 6 cases related to military deserters.

7. The number of accused persons surrendered by the Courts in British India to the Alwar State was 7. The number of persons convicted by trial Courts was 1 and the number of those acquitted or discharged was 1. Cases of five accused were pending at the commencement of the current financial year. 8 accused were surrendered by the State to British Indian Courts. Out of these, 6 were Alwar State subjects. Out of the 8 surrendered by the Alwar State, 2 persons were convicted and out of these one was Alwar State subject. None of the accused surrendered by the Alwar State, was acquitted or discharged in British Indian Courts. The cases of 6 persons including 5 Alwar State subjects were pending at the close of the year.

8. The number of the accused persons surrendered by other States to the Alwar State Courts was 27 of which 24 were Alwar State subjects. Out of these 2 were convicted, 19 were acquitted or discharged. The cases of the remaining 6 accused were pending at the close of the financial year under report. 38 accused persons were surrendered to Indian State Courts from the Alwar State and the number of Alwar State subjects in this category was 24. Out of these 3 persons including 2 Alwar State subjects, were convicted and 3 who were Alwar State subjects were acquitted or discharged. The cases of 32 persons out of whom 19

were Alwar State subjects were pending at the close of the year under report.

9. The number of cases in which property (not in possession of the accused) was surrendered by the Alwar State Courts to British Indian Courts was 1. As regards Indian States such property was surrendered in four cases. The British Indian Courts did not surrender property (not in the possession of the accused) in any case and the Indian States surrendered property in one case only. The total number of cases involving property whether in the possession of the accused or otherwise was 9. All of these were disposed of.

II JUSTICE

Minister-in-charge

Prime Minister—Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur

Sir Seray Mal Bapna Kt.C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

Head of Department

Chief Justice—R. B. D. V. Paranjape from 1-4-44 to 15-5-44

R. R. Pt. Rameshwar Nath M. A., LL.B.
from 16-5-44

The judiciary of the State is practically separate from the Executive. The Administrative and Executive work of the Judicial Department is disposed of and controlled by the Prime Minister.

The Chief Justice continued to enjoy certain administrative powers of the Minister as in the previous year.

10. The High Court is the principal Court of appeal subject to the provisions of section 25 of the Alwar High Court Regulation of 1941 and exercises extraordinary original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction under section 10 of the Regulation.

Below the High Court is the Court of the District and Sessions Judge which on the civil side is the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Under the District and Sessions Judge's Court are the Courts of Munsiff-Magistrates. They are all Magistrates of the First Class and on the civil side their jurisdiction extends to suits upto the value of Rs. 3,000/-. They are also invested with original jurisdiction up to the limit of the aforesaid jurisdiction in cases under the Insolvency Act, the Succession Act and the Guardian and Wards Act. The Munsiffs excepting the Munsiff at Alwar exercise the powers of Judges of the Small Cause Court in suits upto the value of Rs. 200/-.

The Benches of Honorary Munsiffs at Alwar and Rajgarh were abolished with effect from the 1st of November, 1944.

On the criminal side there are 30 Courts of Magistrates of the First, Second and third Class, below the Sessions Court. There are two District Magistrates who exercise special powers under Sec. 30 Cr. P. C. The Magistrate First Class, Alwar also enjoys powers under sections 30 and 407 (2) Cr. P. C. for the whole of the State. Some of the First Class Magistrates have been invested with summary powers under section 260 Cr. P. C. In all there are 9 Courts of Magistrates of the First Class, 13 Courts of Magistrates of the Second class and 8 Courts of Magistrates of the Third class. Out of 10 Nazims those at Bansur and Ramgarh exercise First Class Magisterial powers, the remaining being Second Class Magistrates. Out of the 13 Naib Nazims 8 exercise Third class Magisterial powers and 5 Second class magisterial powers.

There are two Courts of Honorary Magistrates with Second class powers and 2 Benches of Honorary Magis-

trates with Third class powers in Alwar city. The Bench of Honorary Munsiff Magistrates at Rajgarh was abolished on the 1st November, 1944 and has been replaced by a bench of Honorary Magistrates with Second class powers.

11. The total number of offences reported during the year was 4684 as against 4929 of the preceding year. The number of cases brought for trial was 4802 as against 4252 in the preceding year, of which 1479 were challaned by the Police and 2624 were instituted on private complaints. 699 cases had remained pending at the close of the preceding year. The number of persons brought to trial was 10435. 4210 cases involving 8473 persons were disposed of, leaving 592 cases involving 1962 persons at the end of the year. 1421 persons were convicted, 3909 were discharged, 2574 were acquitted, 52 were committed or referred, 517 died, escaped or were transferred and cases of 1962 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Out of the persons dealt with, cases of 2394 persons were pending at the end of the year, 1851 were arrested by the Police, 355 were arrested upon warrants, 5842 appeared in obedience to summons, 11 voluntarily surrendered themselves and two were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates. The statement showing the number of offences and persons dealt with and disposed of is given in Appendix "C".

The number of cases reported under the Penal Code was 3,334 of which 859 were under special laws. The number of persons ordered to furnish securities or bonds under sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 69. There were 63 cases involving 64 persons under sections 109 and 110 of the Code. Prosecution was successful in respect of 59 persons.

The number of offences affecting human life reported during the year was 29 out of which 20 were brought to

trial and punishment was inflicted in 15 cases. The following statement shows the disposal of criminal work in the various courts:—

Courts	No. of cases decided		Number of persons				Under trial at the end of the year	No. of persons sentenced to				
	Original	Appellate	Under trial	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Died or escaped		Imprisonment				Give Security
								Death	20 years	Less than 20 years	Fine only or forfeiture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Court of Sessions	14	116	92	23	28	2	39	..	3	18	3	4
D. M. Alwar	34	31	158	97	22	25	14	—	1	16	—	5
D. M. Rajgarh	25	49	74	31	20	7	16	—	—	12	4	4
Sec. 30 Magistrate, Alwar	14	59	35	16	13	..	6	—	—	13	—	..
1st Class Magistrates	1340	...	2678	1373	526	131	648	—	—	250	193	83
2nd Class Magistrates	1478	..	4276	2752	579	275	670	—	—	121	455	2
3rd Class Magistrates	1305	...	3122	2191	233	129	569	—	—	33	199	1
TOTAL	4210	255	10435	6483	1421	569	1962	—	4	463	855	99

12. In the Sessions Court, 167 appeals and 108 revisions, including those pending at the beginning of the year, were brought for hearing, out of which 116 appeals involving 154 persons and 70 revisions involving 74 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 51 appeals involving 90 persons and 38 revisions involving 38 persons at the end of the year. In the cases of 228 persons disposed of during the year, sentences of 144 were confirmed, sentences of 22 persons were modified and of 44 persons were reversed. Proceedings against 1 person were quashed and further inquiry was

ordered in the case of 7 persons. Cases of 10 persons were referred.

In the Courts of the District Magistrate, 100 appeals and 231 revisions, including those pending at the beginning of the year, were brought for hearing during the year. Out of these 80 appeals involving 141 persons and 200 revisions involving 216 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 20 appeals involving 47 persons and 31 revisions involving 38 persons. Out of cases of 357 persons disposed of, sentences of 228 were confirmed, sentences of 86 persons were reversed and sentences of 18 persons were modified. Proceedings against 1 person were quashed and a further inquiry was ordered against 18 persons and cases of 6 persons were referred.

In the Court of the Magistrate 1st Class, Alwar, with powers under section 407 (2) Cr. P. C., 61 appeals came for hearing during the year. Out of these 59 appeals involving 108 persons were decided. Sentences of 33 persons were confirmed, sentences of 25 persons were modified and sentences of 45 persons were reversed and further inquiry was ordered against 5 persons. Two appeals involving 4 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

13. At the beginning of the year 3 appeals and 14
 Criminal work in revisions were pending in the High Court
 High Court and 15 appeals and 120 revisions were
 filed during the year making a total of 18 appeals and
 134 revisions as against 18 appeals and 119 revisions
 in the preceding year. Out of these 17 appeals and 130
 revisions were disposed of during the year leaving a
 balance of 1 appeal involving 2 persons and 4 revisions
 involving 4 persons at the end of the year. Sentences of
 92 persons were confirmed, of 21 persons were modified

and of 24 persons were reversed. Proceedings against 1 person were quashed and further inquiry was ordered against 16 persons.

Only one case of confirmation of sentence of death came up before the High Court. The sentence of death was commuted by Shri Rajendra Shasan to one of transportation for life. The average duration of both appeals and revisions was 36 days.

14. Fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 30,164/11/9 as against Rs. 16,809/- in the preceding year. The balance for the previous year being Rs. 31,190/-, the total amount for realisation in this year was Rs. 61,354/11/9. Out of this Rs. 32,058/8/9 were realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 29,296/3/-.

15. The total number of suits instituted in the Courts exercising original Jurisdiction was 3792 against 5129 in the preceding year. The decrease was due mainly to the improved financial condition of the villagers. These suits comprised 441 suits regarding landed property, 3143 suits relating to money transactions and 208 for other rights. The opening balance at the beginning of the year was 2094. The total number of civil suits for disposal was 5886, out of which 4154 suits were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1732 at the end of the year. At the close of the year 410 suits were pending for more than one year. The aggregate value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 5,51,333/- as against Rs. 7,34,171/- in the preceding year, the average value of a suit being Rs. 146/- as against Rs. 103/- of the last year.

16. The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the lower Courts was 7977 of the value of Rs. 17,20,743/- including the balance of 3717 applications of the value of Rs. 10,61,579/- of the preceding year. Out of these

5388 applications of the value of Rs. 8,90,856/- were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 2589 applications of the value of Rs. 8,29,887/. Of these undisposed of applications 1609 applications were pending for less than 6 months, 470 applications were pending for less than one year and 510 applications were more than an year old.

17. No insolvency petition was filed during the year
 Insolvency petition. under report.

18. In the District Judge's Court there were 244
 Civil Appellate work appeals pending at the beginning of
 in the District Court. the year and 311 appeals of the value of Rs. 44, 157/- were filed during the year making a total of 555 appeals for disposal as against 479 in the preceding year. Out of these 240 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 315 as against 235 disposed of and a balance of 244 appeals in the preceding year. Of the cases disposed of during the year the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 99 cases, reversed in 53 cases and modified in 12 cases. 32 cases were remanded and 44 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of. The average duration was 2 months 27 days as against 2 months 13 days in the preceding year.

19. In the High Court there were 40 appeals and 49
 Civil appellate and revisions on the civil side pending at the
 revisional work in the beginning of the year and 61 appeals and
 High Court. 167 revisions were instituted during the year making a total of 101 appeals and 216 revisions for disposal during the year. The value of appeals and revisions filed during the year was Rs. 34, 321/- as against Rs. 31, 583/- in the preceding year. 88 appeals and 197 revisions were disposed of during the year as against 92 appeals and 173 revisions in the preceding year. 13 appeals and 19 revisions remained pending at the close of the year. In the cases decided by the High Court the decision of the lower Courts was confirmed in 142 cases, reversed in 47 cases, modified in 25 cases. 56 cases were remanded for further inquiry and

15 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of. The average duration of appeals and revisions in the year was 7 months 16 days and 35 days respectively. The corresponding figures in the past year were 7 months 19 days and 104 days.

20. The number of applications for leave to appeal Leave to appeal to to Shri Rajendra Shasan filed during the Shri Rajendra Shasan. year under report was 30. Leave was granted in 3 cases and rejected in 23 cases and four applications remained pending at the close of the year.

21. The total receipts of the courts amounted to Income & Expenditure. Rs, 15,851/- and the charge amounted to Rs, 92 694/-,

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

I RAJ RISHI COLLEGE

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh B.A. from 1-4-44 to 6-8-44

Minister-in-Waiting—R. B. Th. Chain Singh M. A. LL B.
from 7-8-44

Head of Department

Principal—Mr. A. G. Pai M. A. from 1-4-44 to 3-9-44

Mr B. B. Goyal M. A. from 1-10-44

Scope. 1. The College, which was founded in 1930 and which is located in the Viney Vilas Palace imparts education upto the Intermediate Standard in Arts, Commerce and Science. It has also High School classes attached to it. The College is affiliated to the Rajputana Board, is a centre for the High School Examination and is recognised for the following examinations:—

- 1 Intermediate Examination in Arts.
- 2 " " in Commerce.
- 3 " " in Science.
- 4 High School Examination.

Staff. 2. Besides the Principal, there were on the College teaching staff, a Vice-Principal, five Lecturers, five Assistant Lecturers, 17 teachers and two Laboratory Assistants.

Mr. A. G. Pai having resigned. Mr. B. B. Goyal was appointed as Offg. Principal pending the decision regarding raising the College to the Degree standard from July 1945.

3. The number of admissions during the session 1944-45 was 466. At the end of the session the strength of the various classes was:-

Enrolment.		Alwarians	Non-Alwarians	Total
XII	A.	35	2	37
XII	C.	22	4	26
XII	Sc.	7	...	7
XI	A.	17	8	25
XI	C.	20	5	25
XI	Sc.	10	1	11
X	A	30	5	35
X	B	31	2	33
X	C	30	...	30
X	D	31	2	33
X	E	24	...	24
IX	A	29	4	33
IX	B	18	6	24
IX	C	22	5	27
IX	D	22	5	27
IX	E	22	5	27
		<u>370</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>424</u>

4. From 1938-39 tuition fees from the State subjects at Rs. 1/8/- p.m. in the High School classes and at Rs. 3/- p.m. in the Intermediate classes for the ten months of a session are being charged. Non-Alwarians are charged double these rates while the State Agriculturists who do not pay more than Rs. 200/- per annum as Land Revenue are charged half of these rates.

For Commerce and Science an Extra fee of -/8/- in the High School and Re. 1/- in the Intermediate classes is charged besides an extra deposit of Rs. 2/8/- and Rs. 5/-. In addition to the monthly tuition fees, the students are required to pay monthly -/10/- in the case of High School and -/15/- in the case of Intermediate class students for the extra-curricular activities in the College. An Exami-

nation fee of Rs. 2/- from X and XII and Rs. 3/- from IX and XI class students is also charged.

Compartmental students are charged 1/4th the tuition fee besides the subject fees in the case of commerce and Science students.

Exemptions from tuition fees upto ten percent of the total on the roll were given to poor and deserving students who were State subjects. Exemptions were also given to sons and daughters of the State soldiers serving overseas.

5. The following Scholarships and stipends were

Scholarships & Stipends awarded.

Class	Scholarships			Freeships.	
	Merit	Meo	Others	Half	Full
IV Year	1@20/-	...	...	...	...
III "	3@20/-	...	...	...	...
XII A	1@ 8/-	1@12/-	1@18	3	...
XII C	2@ 8/-	...	...	...	1
XII Sc.	1@ 8/-	...	...	...	..
XI A	1@ 7/-	...	...	1	2
XI Com.	...	1@12/-	...	...	3
XI Sc.	3@7. /-	...	...	1	...
X	4@ 5/-	2@8/-	1@8/-	13	6
IX	6@ 4/-	1@8/-	2@6/-	6	15

In memory of the late Thakur Sultan Singhji Mahodaya Jagirdar of Palwa an anonymous donor made an offer of three Sulji Scholarships at Rs. 5/- each to Harijan Scholars in the College. His offer was accepted by His Highness' Govt. There being only one Harijan student, the other two scholarships have been awarded to poor and deserving students.

6. (a) *The College Magazine*— During the year under review only last year's issue of the Magazine which could not be printed due to war conditions was brought out.

(b) *Games & Sports*. In the field of games and sports the College continued its activities as usual with interest. In the Rajputana States Inter-College Tournament held last year at Bikaner, the College was represented in Hockey, Football, Volley-ball and Sports. In Volley ball the Alwar team reached the semi-final but then lost to Jodhpur.

In the Local Tournament organised by the A. S. G. S. A., the College annexed three trophies in Hockey, Foot-ball and Volley-ball but lost in Cricket.

Inter-class tournaments were held during the year under review

(c) *Scouting*:—Two Scout troops and one Rover crew were maintained in the College which participated in the Rajputana First Aid to the Injured Touanrment held this year at Alwar.

In the Annual Scouts Rally organised by the Alwar State Boy Scouts Association the College annexed five trophies.

(d) *Literary Society*: The Literary Society continued its activities and sent two of the students to participate in Hindi Debate in the Rajputana States Inter College Tournament at Bikaner. One of our students distinguished himself by securing 3rd position.

The games Instructor resigned and went away early in the session. There was also difficulty in securing the services of the requisite number of Games Boys due to scarcity of labour. For these and other causes the organisation of Games and Sports activities was handi-capped.

(e) *Social Activity Committee*:—The Social activity Committee successfully carried on its usual activities of celebrating festivals.

(f) *Students' Aid Fund*:—The Students' Aid Fund and Library continued to function successfully. Several donations and subscriptions were received and help to deserving students was given in the shape of books.

The donation of Rs. 200/- received from Messrs. Tej Pratap Textiles deserves special mention.

(g) *The Cycle Owners' Association*:—Because of the frequency with which cycles were being tempered with, a Cycle Owners' Association was started and it has been functioning very successfully.

(h) *The Students' Stores*:—Because of the difficulty felt in obtaining supplies of paper through the Paper Controller, necessary supplies were obtained for the use of the College students and exercise-books were got prepared and issued on a rationed basis. The stores have been functioning very successfully.

7. New books numbering 72 were added during Library. the year under review. The total number of books at the end of the year was 1,0493. The total number of books issued during the year was 14972. The number of papers procured for the Reading Room during the year under review was:-

1. Dailies	4
2. Weeklies	5
3. Fortnightly	1
4. Monthlies	18
5. Quarterlies	3

8. The strength of the Hostel at the beginning of Hostel. the year was 23 of whom 11 were Alwar-ians and 12 non-Alwrians. The room rent and the electri-

city charges levied from the boarders who belong to the Alwar State was Re. 1/-and from non-Alwarians Rs. 2/-. The behaviour and discipline of the boys in the Hostel was satisfactory. Two of them left during the session,

9. The results of the College in Examinations held Examination Results. by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana Central India and Gwalior (including Ajmer-Merwara) in March/April, 1944, were as follows:-

Examinations.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of passes	Distinctions.	Compartment
Inter Arts	39	28	71.8	1 Maths. 1 Sans.	
Inter Com.	22	9	41		1 Bk. Ac.
High School	135	66	48.8	4 Maths.	2 Com. 1 Eng

10. No affiliation having been granted last session, Affiliation with the Agra University. the College applied for affiliation to the University this session. In connection with the application for affiliation the College was inspected by the Inspectors-Lt. Col. Dr. J. C. Chatterji, Vice-Chancellor and Principal L. C. Tandon of the S. D. College, Cawnpore, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce. Subject to the sanction of His Excellency the Chancellor the Executive Council of the Agra University granted affiliation to the College with effect from July, 1945, for the following Examinations and subjects:—

B. A. English, Economics, History, Political Science, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit.

B. Com. English, Commerce, Economics, Advanced Accountancy, Geography, Secretarial Practice and Rural Economics.

The High School Classes will have to be shifted to one of the Middle Schools in the City.

11. The receipts and expenditure of the College during the last three years were as follows:—

Receipts &
Expenditure.

INCOME.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Tuition fee, fines & Misc.	7,001	8,017	8,633
Receipts.	269	323	287
Hostel Rent & Etc. charges,	549	541	526
Total	7,819	8,881	9,446

EXPENDITURE.

Pay of Officers and Staff	35,640	35,401	35,949
Allowances & Honoraria	607	1,905	3,571
Supply & Services	3,658	19,015	7,687
Scholarships & Stipends	2,168	2,172	1,925
Prizes & Drama	465	521	247
Contingencies	1,524	420	2,236
Total	44,062	59,434	51,615

II Secondary and Primary Education.

Minister-in-charge.

Home Minister... Kr. Raghubir Singh B.A. from 1-4-44 to 6-8-44

Minister-in-waiting... R. B. Th. Chain Singh M. A. LL. B.
from 7-8-44

Head of Department

Director .. Pt. Shanker Prasad Bhargava
M. A. , LL. B.

12. The Director is assisted in his work by the Assistant Staff. Director and there are 4 Inspectors of Schools in charge of 4 circles into which the State is divided for administration and inspection.

13. The following table shows the number and kind of schools and their distribution in the various Nizamats in the years 1944-45 and 1943-44.

No. Nizamats.	High Schools	A.V.M. Schools	V.M. Schools	Branch Schools	Primary Schools	Sans Collage & Path.	Aided Schools	Total 44-45	Total 43-44
1 Alwar	.	3	2	.	16	1	8	30	28
2 Rajgarh	1	.	3	1	15	1	1	22	22
3 Tijara	1	.	1	.	17	.	2	21	22
4 Ramgarh	.	1	1	1	9	.	.	12	13
5 Lachhmangarh	.	.	3	2	24	.	.	29	28
6 Thanaghazi	.	.	4	.	16	.	.	21	21
7 Bansur	.	.	1	.	10	.	.	11	11
8 Behror	1	.	4	2	16	1	2	26	26
9 Mundawar	.	.	3	.	18	.	1	22	22
10 Kishangarh	.	.	3	.	14	.	.	17	17
Total	3	4	25	6	155	4	14	211	210

14. The number of boys who received education in the Secondary and Primary schools during the years 1944-45 and 1943-44 is shown in the following tables:

Secondary Schools.

Institutions.	Number of scholars.							
	Hindus		Muslims		Others		Total	
	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44
Sanskrit College.	129	108	..	...	...	...	129	108
High Schools	1028	937	126	136	2	3	1156	1076
A.V.M.Schools	1339	1183	239	272	6	5	1584	1460
...do...(aided)	282	239	...	...	...	...	282	239
V.M. Schools	3513	3073	369	339	...	...	3882	3412
....do (aided)	13	7	46	50	...	...	59	57
Total	6304	5547	780	797	8	8	7092	6352

Primary Schools.

Institutions.	Number of scholars.							
	Hindus		Muslims		Others		Total	
	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44
State schools	5898	5630	874	1869	1	53	6873	6552
Aided schools	495	479	61	38	1	...	557	517
Sanskrit								
Pathshalas	82	93			...	...	82	93
Total	6475	6202	1035	1907	2	53	7512	7162

As compared with the previous year the total number of students on roll has gone up from 13514 to 14604 i. e., there has been an increase of 1090.

15. The table below shows the comparative enrolment of girls and backward class pupils in the Secondary and Primary schools in the years 1944-45 and 1943-44.

Schools	Harijans.		Meos.		Agriculturists		Girls		Total
	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	
Secondary	151	106	133	79	2061	1837	175	17	2520
Primary	397	295	252	155	3926	2773	326	224	4901
Total	548	401	385	234	5987	4610	501	241	7421

It will be noticed that Harijans, Meos, Agriculturists and girls students have increased during the year under report.

16. The total amount of grants-in-aid to private recognised schools in accordance with the grants-in-aid rules during the year was Rs. 5,690/- as compared to Rs. 5898/- in the year 1943-44.

17. Inspection visits to schools by the different inspecting officers are tabulated below:—

	1944-45	1943-44
Director of S/P Education	60	65
Assistant Director of S/P Education.	83	90
Inspectors of schools.	600	452

18. Sanskrit Education is imparted in the Sanskrit Sanskrit Education. College, Alwar and the Sanskrit Pathshala at Rajgarh. The Sanskrit Pathshala at Behror and Narainpur have been amalgamated with the local Vernacular Middle schools, because the sanskrit teacher there could not successfully cope with the teaching work of all the classes. The expenditure of all these institutions during the year 1944-45 was Rs. 11,417/- against Rs. 10,408- in the year 1943-44.

19. There are indigenous private schools in every part Pathshalas and of the State where instruction of elementary Makhtabs. type is imparted by Pandits and Maulvis. Their number varies from time to time.

20. The following table gives the percentage of Percentage of scholars scholars to the population. to the population.

	1944-45	1943-44
Total number of scholars	14,604	13,560
Percentage on total population	1.77	1.72
Percentage on Male population	3.35	3.27

21. The number of literates has gone up from 26802 Literacy:— in 1931 to 39,534 in 1941. This is encouraging; but the fact that the percentage of literates to the total population is very low and that only 12% of the children between the age of 5 and 10 actually go to school, shows how much lee-way has to be made up.

22. The statement of scholarships and stipends granted Scholarships and during the years 1944-45 and 1943-44 is stipends. given below:—

Nature of scholarship.	1944-45		1943-44	
	No. of scholarships	Value in rupees.	No. of scholarships	Value in rupees
Merit scholarships in A. V. Middle schools.	35	1050	37	1104
Merit scholarships in rural vernacular schools.	148	2960	148	2752
Stipends to Rajput students.	60	5160	60	3000
Stipends to Meo students.	8	320	13	452
" " backward students.	31	1160	49	1102
" " Harijan	9	400	15	420
" " Tazimi Sardars Son.	8	715	6	700
Stipends to Muslim boys.	20	500	22	488
Special stipends.	10	4819	3	836
Total	329	17084	353	10854

23. Books and slates are given free in the Primary
Fees & concessions: schools to sons of agriculturists and Hari-
jans and to girls who attend boys' schools.

Tuition fees are charged from the students of the
Upper Middle and High school classes at the following
rates:—

Class	School fee	Extra for Science	Games fee
V & VI	-/8/- p. m.	—	-/1/- p. m.
VII & VIII	-/12/- p. m.	-/4/- p. m.	1/8/- p. m.
IX & X	1/8/- p. m.	-/8/- p. m.	2/- p. m.

Concessions of full or half freeship are given to the
extent of 10% of the school strength to poor students. Sons
of genuine agriculturists pay tuition fees at half rates. Boys
not belonging to Alwar State have to pay school fees at
double the usual rates.

An examination fee ranging from annas -/4/- to a
rupee per examination is levied on students in the different
classes of Anglo Vernacular schools to meet the expenses
of their terminal and Annual Examinations.

24. The following table gives the number of inmates
Hostels in the hostels in the State during the
years 1944-45 and 1943-44:—

	1945.	1944.
Tijara Boarding House	44	40
Bhimraj Boarding House Barrod	115	70
Normal School Boarding House Alwar	17	12
Rajgarh Boarding House	104	83
Kherli Boarding House	16	16
Lachhmangarh Boarding House	54	50

In addition to these, Boarding Houses hostels are also
attached to the schools at Tehla, Behror Jat, Nimuchana and
Pratapgarh and there are some denominational Boarding
Houses e.g. Rajput, Bhargava, Brahmin, Charan and
Meo Boarding Houses maintained by their respective
communities, some with Govt. aids.

25. The following is a list of public examinations held in the State and the conducting authorities:—

Name of Examination	Conducting authority
High School	Board of High school and Intermediate Education, Rajputana etc.. Ajmer.
English Middle Examination } Normal school teachers' test }	Education department.
Vernacular Final.	This examination was held by the Registrar Departmental Examination, Allahabad upto 1943 but in 1944 it was conducted by the Education department.
Advanced Examination, Hindi or Urdu.	Registrar, Departmental Examination, Allahabad.
Acharya. } Shastri. } Upadhyaya. }	Sanskrit College Jaipur.
Madhyama. } Prathma. }	Government Sanskrit College Benares.
Hindi Madhyama } Hindi Prathma. }	Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag.

The following table gives the number of candidates appeared and the number passed at the various public examinations in the year 1944-45 and 1943-44:—

Name of examination	1944-45		1943-44	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
High School.	77	48	68	47
English Middle.	425	260	319	255
Vernacular Final.	250	135	223	114
Advance Hindi and Urdu.	15	9	29	24
Madhyama Hindi.	11	6	26	17
Prathma Hindi	1	0	4	0
Normal School.	20	18	17	14

Acharya I year.	1	1	—	—
Shastri.	4	2	9	4
Shastri I year	2	1	—	—
Shastri. II year	2	2	—	—
Madhyama.	12	7	17	10
Upadhyaya.	8	2	6	4
Prathma.	26	12	18	1

26. Teachers were distributed in the various institutions as follows:—

District	High Schools		A. V. M. Schools		V. M. Schools		Primary Schools		Sanskrit institutions.	
	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45	43-44
Alwar.	—	—	71	72	13	14	81	65	10	8
Rajgarh.	32	30	—	—	18	18	16	17	2	1
Tijara.	20	20	—	—	6	5	21	20	—	—
Ramgarh.	—	—	14	14	8	9	12	12	—	—
Lachhmangarh.	—	—	—	—	29	26	36	14	—	—
Thanaghazi.	—	—	—	—	31	28	18	17	1	1
Bansur.	—	—	—	—	8	7	15	13	—	—
Mundawar.	—	—	—	—	25	24	28	29	—	—
Behror.	14	15	—	—	34	30	30	27	1	1
Kishengarh.	—	—	—	—	24	21	18	17	—	—
Total.	66	65	85	86	196	182	275	231	14	11

27. The department maintains one Normal school Teachers' training. at the capital in which about 20 teachers are trained every year. The number of teachers trained in 1943-44 was 17 and in 1944-45 also it remained the same.

In 1943-44 one teacher was sent for training and he came out successful. In 1944-45, 2 teachers were sent for training at Teachers' Training College, Ajmer and two graduate teachers were sent for training at the

training College, Udaipur and 6 teachers were sent for training at Vidya Bhawan School, Udaipur, all of whom passed their examinations.

28. Scouting continued to flourish in the Secondary Physical Education schools, but little headway has been made as yet in the Primary schools. The Yashwant Middle school, Alwar, got All Round Cubbing Shield, Annual Cub-Shield and first prizes in all the items in the Annual Scouts Rally held during the year under report.

The Anglo Vernacular School tournament was held at Rajgarh. The Minister-in-waiting gave away the prizes.

29. Books for General reading were supplied to Libraries some of the more important Primary schools as well as to the Secondary schools. Several new village school libraries were opened in the course of the year with the help of the amounts which under the conditions for opening Primary schools, the villagers have to deposit. The village school Master is in charge of the Library in the village.

There are libraries containing general and juvenile literature in over 100 schools. Advantage is being taken of these libraries by teachers, students and the literate public both in towns and villages.

All the 36 Secondary schools have reading rooms attached to the libraries and periodicals are supplied to them.

30. The teaching of handicrafts as an extra curricular Vocational training activity is practised in two Vernacular Middle schools. Vocational Education has yet to find its place in the educational system of the State.

31. Small repairs were done to a number of schools. School buildings. Among the new school buildings which are still under construction and which were started during

the year under report were the Vernacular Middle school building at Bas Kripal Nagar and English Middle school building at Partapur.

32. The Inspector of schools of Behror circle who Adult Literacy. was also incharge of Adult Education movement resigned. A separate teacher in charge of Adult Education was appointed and the number of Adults educated during the year under report came to 662.

33. The Departmental Magazine could not be published after July on account of paper scarcity.

34. The Assistant Director and Director of S/P Conference. Education attended the All India Education Conference held at Cawnpore The Director also went with few other delegates to the Basic School Demonstration held at Allahabad during the year 1944. The Director also attended the Post War Educational Reconstruction Committee of the Indian States held at Delhi.

35. Recognition was accorded to raise the local Recognition by Rajputana Board. Yashwant Middle school to the High School standard from July 1945.

36. The various time scales of teachers were revised Time scales & pays as follows:—

No.	Previous Grade	Revised Grade
LOWER GRADE		
1.	12-1-15-1/2-20	16-1-20 E.B.-1-25
2.	15-1-30-2/2-40	20-1½-32-E.B. 2/2-40
UPPER GRADE		
1.	20-2-40-4/2-60	25-2-45-3/2-60 E.B.@ 35
2.	35-3-65-6/2-95	35-3 65 E.B. 6/2-95
SELECTION GRADE		
1.	—	95-5-120

The increments to Head Masters were made annual instead of biennial and the rates of allowances to Head Masters, Inspectors of schools as well as local allowances to High School and Middle School teachers were revised and raised.

37. Income of the department for the year 1944-45 Income & Expenditure. was Rs. 16,192/- and the contribution for the Sanskrit College was Rs 6,195/- as against Rs 16,593/- and Rs. 6,702/- respectively during the year 1943-44.

The total expenditure of the department during the year 1944-45 was Rs. 2,64,496/- and of Sanskrit College was Rs. 11,417/- . The details are as follows:—

Institution.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	43-44	44-45	43-44	44-45
Sanskrit College.	5,702	6,195	10,408	11,417/-
Education	16,837	16,192	2,20,817	2,64,496

III FEMALE EDUCATION

Minister-in-charge

Prime Minister—Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal Bapna Kt. C. I. E., B. A. B.Sc. LL. B.
from 1 4-44 to 7-8 44

Minister-in-Waiting—R. B. Thakur Chain Singh,
M.A., LL.B. from 8 8-44

Head of Department

Directress—Miss S. I. Vincent, M. A., B. T. C., K. G.

38. The year under report was one of progress and advance. It was marked by raising the Girls' Education upto the High School Standard and by bringing the general standard of education of women and girls on more modern and practical lines.

39. The Department is under the guidance and supervision of the Directress. There are 52 teachers in the staff. Out of these 18

are trained and 34 are untrained. In addition there are 2 music teachers and a part time Lady Doctor to give lectures on Anatomy and Physiology to the High School classes.

40. The table below gives the number of girls' schools in the State:—

Nizamats & location	High Schools	Vernacular Middle Schools	Lower Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Total
ALWAR	1	1	1	1	4
Yashwantgarh ...		1	...	...	1
RAJGARH	...	1	...	...	1
TIJARA	...	...	1	1	2
RAMGARH	...	...	1	...	1
Govindgarh	...	...	...	1	1
Mubarakpur	...		...	1	1
LACHHMANGAHR		...	...	1	1
Kathumar	...	...	...	1	1
Kherli	...	...	...	1	1
THANAGHAZI	...	...	1	...	1
Pratapgarh	...	...	1	...	1
BANSUR	...	...	1	...	1
BEHROR	...	...	...	1	1
MUNDAWAR	...	...	...	1	1
KISHANGARH		...	...	1	1
Harsoli	...	...	1	...	1
Total	1	3	7	10	21

Shri Maharagyi Devi Girls' High School continues to send girls for the Middle Standard Examination for Indian girls of the Punjab Education Department.

The Hindi Lower Middle School in Alwar has been raised to the Middle standard from July, 1944.

His Highness' Govt. have sanctioned the opening of one more school which will be opened as soon as the building is available.

41. The number of Scholars in different Schools is given in the table below:—

School	No. of pupils on roll		Daily average attendance		Expenditure		
	1943-44	1944-45	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary
High School	48	62	42	56	11,711	20,720	15,030
Hindi Middle Schools	447	442	294	291			
Lower Middle Schools	601	557	367	362			
Primary Schools	645	519	469	434			

Number of Hindus 1376

Number of Muslims 290

Number of Christians 14

Although there is a slight drop in the number of pupils in Lower Schools there is a rise in the number of High School Students. This shows greater interest and desire on the part of parents and girls for higher enucation. The rapid-rise of number in the High School admissions and increase in the number of examinees for the Middle Standard Examination of the Punjab Education Department from 13 to 19 is encouraging. The first batch of 6 candidates appeared for the High School Examination of the Rajputana Board. A few married girls are also continuing their studies further,

42. The High School sent up 7 candidates for the Examination Results 1944 Anglo Vernacular Middle Standard Examination for Indian Girls of the Punjab. 1 passed in the 1st Division, 5 in the 2nd. with high marks and one came in compartment.

The Rajgarh and the Yashwantgarh Hindi Girls' Middle Schools sent up 5 candidates for the Hindi Middle Standard Examination for Indian girls of the Punjab in March, 1944. All passed in 2nd. Division securing high marks.

43. The Courses of Studies prescribed by the Punjab Education Department is followed up to the Middle Standard. These Courses are now being expanded by including suitable books recommended by the Basic Education Scheme. Basic crafts are also finding their proper place along side of the needle craft such as, spinning, weaving, dyeing, rug-making, niwar-making, fan and basket-making, toy and rope-making etc. The teachers libraries are now found in every school.

44. Games and physical exercise have received extra-curricular activities. special attention in all the schools. The 4 local schools organised a Sports Day and the best teams competed with one another in such games as Tennis, Badminton Hurdle races, etc. On this occasion prizes were given to the girls who stood first and second in their class work and those who were champion players in games.

The High School girls took part in the Music contest organised by the Lalit Kala Parishad under permission of their parents. One girl carried away three prizes of Rs. 10/- each, plus a medal. 5 carried away prizes of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 10/- and 2 out of these were given stipends of Rs. 3/- and Rs. 4/- p. m.

A Teachers' Guide Training Camp was held in the Purjan Vihar Hostel from 15/1/45 to 18/1/45. Miss Biswas, a Provincial Guide Trainer and a Blue Bird expert from Bengal came to train the teachers in Blue Birding and Guiding. 30 teachers were trained at this camp, some of whom completed their 2nd class tests and others took 1st class tests.

Guiding and Blue Birding is now taught in 12 schools. There are 11 Guiders, 76 Guides and 148 Blue Birds. 7 teachers hold warrants for enrolling Guides and Blue Birds. The Directress is the District Commissioner for Alwar Guides. A small number of ladies have enlisted their names to form a local Association.

His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev has contributed a sum of Rs. 150/ to the Central Fund of the Rajputana Girls Guide Association for the next 3 years.

Shri Maharagyi Devi Girls' High School was formally declared open by Her Highness Shri Maharagyi Devi on 25/10/44. Her Highness was pleased to inspect the Domestic Science department of the school and attended the performance given by the girls of 4 local schools in honour of Her Highness' Auspicious birthday. Her Highness awarded Rs. 151/- for sweets for the children and promised gift of a Gramophone to the High school on this occasion.

Lady Gillan paid a visit to the Girls' High School on 15/12/44 and inspected the class work and also the Guides and the Blue Birds to 4 local schools.

45. There are 12 stipends of Rs. 5/- p. m. for widows' Education and 5 stipends of the same value for needy and deserving students and two Merit scholarships of Rs. 10/- and 8/- p. m. for

Stipends and
Scholarships

the IX class students attaining highest marks in the Middle Standard Examination.

46. The total expenditure of the department for the
Expenditure. year under report was Rs. 47,461 and the
expenditure per head came to Rs. 2/5/8 p. m., the total
number of girls at schools being 1680.

CHAPTER VIII

MEDICAL

I MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh, B. A.

Head-of-Department

Chief Medical Officer—Dr. M. S. Katre, M. B. B. S., M. R.
C. S., L. R., C. P., D. O. M. S.

1. The following hospitals and dispensaries are working in the State:—

Hospitals & dispensaries.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Alexandra Hospital, | Alwar. |
| 2 | Jail | Dispensary. |
| 3 | Palace | " |
| 4 | Rajgarh | " |
| 5 | Ramgarh | " |
| 6 | Lachhmangarh | " |
| 7 | Govindgarh | " |
| 8 | Pratapgarh | " |
| 9 | Tijara | " |
| 10 | Mandhan | " |
| 11 | Thanaghazi | " |
| 12 | Tapukra | " |
| 13 | Behror | " |
| 14 | Bansur | " |
| 15 | Kathumar | " |
| 16 | Khairthal | " |
| 17 | Ajabgarh | Sub-Dispensary, |
| 18 | Kishangarh | " |
| 19 | Narainpur | " |
| 20 | Kherli | " |

2. The staff of the Medical Department consisted
Staff. of:—

(1) Chief Medical Officer	1
(2) Assistant Surgeons	4
(3) Sub-Assistant "	20
(4) Compounders, Dressers, Male Nurses and Assistant Female Nurses.	78

3. The Alexandra Hospital has 112 beds and
Alexandra Hospital. is under the immediate charge of senior
Assistant Surgeon designated Medical
Officer incharge Alexandra Hospital.

The following sections are attached to this Hospital:—

- (i) The X'Ray section
- (ii) The pathological laboratory
- (iii) The Anti-rabic centre
- (iv) The Leprosy centre
- (v) The Tuberculosis ward.

The work done during the year under review in the
different sections of the Hospital is shown below:—

(a) X'Ray section.

1 X'Ray photos	252,
2 X'Ray screenings	488
3 Vitalux exposures	110

(b) Pathological laboratory examinations.

1 Blood and serum examinations	1,862
2 Seriological tests	421
3 Urine tests	1,423
4 Stool tests	465
5 Sputum tests	305
6 Smears	241
7 Cultures	16
8 Auto-vaccines	4
9 Sections	2
10 Miscellaneous tests	115

Total	4,854
-------	-------

(c) Anti Rabic centre.

1 Dog bite cases	93
2 Man (Hydrophobia)	1
3 Jackal bite cases	2
Total	96

(d) Leprosy centre.

The clinic is an out-door one. The number of patients treated during the year is 1.

(e) Tuberculosis ward.

Remaining at the beginning of the year	Newly admitted	Relieved	Discharged	Cured	Remaining at the end of the year.
12	69	7	52	8	14

4. The number of out-door patients treated all over the State during the year was 2,15,962 and the number of in-door patients was 3,273.

The following table gives details of the patients and treatment in the various hospitals and dispensaries.

S. No.	Hospitals and dispensaries	Number of patients		Treatment of patients						
		Out-door	In-door	Cured	Relieved or invalided	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining	Daily average of in-door and out door patients	
1	Alexandra Hospital	48,380	2,386	1,269	328	568	93	128	433	81
2	Rajgarh Dispensary	16,746	102	771	113	15	2	1	52	48
3	Tijara "	18,375	70	46	15	5	4	...	128	18
4	Lachmangarh "	13,237	38	18	16	3	1	1	53	17
5	Behror "	8,955	116	90	6	16	1	3	47	76
6	Thanaghazi "	10,429	52	24	28	2	..	—	63	00
7	Ramgarh "	6,368	32	16	7	7	2	—	40	67
8	Bansur "	19,429	81	36	33	9	2	1	57	23
9	Tapukra "	8,823	36	30	6	...	...	..	51	00
10	Kathumar "	17,844	35	18	4	10	1	2	65	73
11	Govindgarh "	11,000	14	9	3	...	...	2	55	41
12	Pratapgarh "	7,315	93	77	14	—	—	1	35	00
13	Khairthal "	17,229	50	7	41	2	2	—	101	00
14	Manidhan "	10,100	84	57	21	3	2	1	50	00
15	Jail "	1,732	85	60	7	5	5	8	23	10
Total		2,15,962	3,273	1,228	542	640	116	148	1209	06

5. The number of injury cases, postmortem cases and operations carried out during the year was as follows:—

S.No.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Injury cases	Postmortem cases	Operations
1	Alexandra Hospital	205	35	4958
2	Rajgarh dispensary	96	11	848
3	Tijara "	108	9	589
4	Lachmangarh "	113	8	632
5	Behror "	35	16	--
6	Thanaghazi "	43	3	495
7	Ramgarh "	72	9	252
8	Bansur "	113	16	632
9	Tapukra "	24	nil	418
10	Kathumar "	38	nil	892
11	Govindgarh "	200	47	302
12	Pratapgarh "	4	nil	676
13	Khairthal "	98	nil	335
14	Mandhan "	46	nil	627
15	Jail "	—	—	93
Total		1245	148	11,729

The more important operations performed during the year were as follows:—

1	Cataract	179
2	Hernia	13
3	Suprapubic Lithotomy	14
4	Amputation of limbs	12
5	Mastoid abscesses	11
6	Artificial Pneumothorax	18
7	Pinning of fractures	86
8	Amputation of penis	1
9	Rib Resection of empyema	6
10	Liver abscess	4
11	Tonsil and Adenoids	3

12	T. B. Glands	6
13	Hydrocele Radical	2
14	Removal of testes	4
15	Stone in kidney	3
16	Tumour breast	1
17	F. B. in food pipes	1
18	Hare lip	1
19	Appendicitis	1
20	Other laparotomies.	2
21	Ovarian tumours	2
22	Prolapse of rectum	2
23	Skin grafting	2
24	Intestinal resection & anastomosis	1
25	Nephrectomy	1

The total number of cases of organic and mental diseases during the year under report was 108977.

6. Cholera broke out in a severe epidemic form in Narainpur, and in less severe form in Alwar City, Thanaghazi, Rajgarh and Bhopshera. The under-mentioned cases were reported:—

Name of infected place	cases	deaths
Alwar City	30	12
Narainpur	165	95
Thanaghazi	4	3
Rajgarh	4	4
Bhopshera	4	4

In Narainpur, 3305 persons were inoculated and as a result practically no casualty occurred thereafter. The number of inoculations carried out in other places was as follows:—

Alwar City	27,810
Thanaghazi	3,778
Rajgarh	5,466
Bhopshera	593

Besides inoculations, thorough disinfection of wells in the State was done. Inspection posts were established at Alwar railway station. Alexandra Hospital, Ramgarh and Thanagazi were provided with quarantines for imported or suspected cases of cholera.

7 The total number of children vaccinated during
Vaccination the year under report was 17,846.

8 The number of births and deaths in Alwar city
Vital statistics was 1280 and 1287 respectively and that in the Nizamats during the year was as detailed below:—

	Nizamats	Births	Deaths
1	Alwar	2070	1528
2	Rajgarh	941	1029
3	Ramgarh	1277	1177
4	Tijara	1961	1274
5	Lachhmangarh	1390	981
6	Thanaghazi	1286	1233
7	Kishangarh	2171	1449
8	Bansur	1629	1374
9	Behror	2429	1697
10	Mundawar	1885	1407
		<u>17039</u>	<u>13139</u>

The table below shows causes and number of deaths in the Alwar City during the year 1944-45:—

1	Fever	447
2	Small pox	41
3	Dysentery and diarrhoea	104
4	Cough (respiratory diseases, pneumonia, consumption)	342
5	Injuries, accidents and all other causes	353
		<u>1,287</u>

The vital statistics of the State for the year 1944-45 as compared with 1943-44 are given below:—

	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of population			
									Births		Deaths	
Population	1944-43	1944-45	More	Less	1943-44	1944-45	More	Less	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
8,23,055	16,072	17,039	967	—	14,733	13,139	—	1,594	195.27	207.02	197.00	159.63

9. The total receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 2505 and Rs. 1,80,529 respectively.

II. ZENANA HOSPITAL

Minister-in-charge

Prime Minister—Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Sir Seray
Mál Bapna Kt., C. I. E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

Head of Department

Principal Zenana

Medical Officer—Dr. Mrs. N. Sivakamu M. B. B. S.,
M. R. C. P., L. M.

10. The Zenana Hospital is situated in the heart of the city.

11. There is accomodation for 35 Medical, 20 Surgical and 20 Maternity Beds and 22 baby cots and cradles. There are two private quarters.

12. The following is the staff of the Hospital:—

Resident Medical Officer	1
Sub Assistant Surgeons	3
Matron	1
Theatre sister	1
Charge Nurse	1
Staff nurses	6
Junior nurses	6
Compounders	2
Laboratory Technician	1
Midwives and Dais for District	15
Pupil Dais	6

13. There is a small Pathological Laboratory under the charge of a qualified Technician, for examination of ordinary specimens.

14. 13744 out-door and 2081 in-door new cases were treated during the year under report. The average attendance of out door and in-door patients was 201.

15. The following is the Statement of the operations performed during the year under report.

<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Maternity</u>
		Normal Operative
182	209	388 86

16. The following are the places where Maternity centres are operating in the State together with number of cases:—

1. Rajgarh	96
2. Lachhmangarh	82
3. Govindgarh	51
3. Ramgarh	116
5. Tijara	122
6. Behror	303
7. Mandhan	59
8. Bansur	95
9. Thanagazi	34
10. Pratapgarh	27

One Maternity centre at Kathumar was opened during the year.

17. This Hospital is recognised for Training of Nurses,
training. Midwives and Dais for P. N. R. C. P. C. M. B
 and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund respectively.

18. The total income and Expenditure of the depart
Income & Expenditure. ment during the year under report was
 Rs. 833/- and Rs. 69775/ respectively.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Prime Minister -Wazir ud-Dowlah, Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt., C. I. E. B. A.B. Sc. LL. B.

Head of Department

Chief Engineer—Major A. G. Wheeler

1. The P. W. D. is under the general supervision and
Constitution control of the Chief Engineer and below
him are:-

- (1) Assistant Engineer Northern District;
- (2) S. D. O. Southern District; and
- (3) S. D. O. Electrical

The first two deal with and are responsible for all works connected with roads, buildings and irrigation in their respective jurisdictions. The S. D. O. Electrical is responsible for the Electrical sub-division which includes Telephones, water supply through electric well-pumps and sanitary installations.

2. The staff of the P. W. D. at the end of the year
Staff under review consisted of the following:-

(a) Chief Engineer	1
(b) Assistant Engineer	1
(c) Sub-Divisional Officers	2
(d) Overseers	7
(e) Sub-Overseers	12

3. The total length of the metalled and tarred roads
Roads in the city and its environs and in the
districts. stood as follows during the last 3 years:-

Total mileage at the end of:—

	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	City Districts		City Districts		City Districts	
(1) Metalled roads	32	154.4F	32	154 4F	32	154. 4F
(2) Tarred roads	12	48	12	48	14	48

The following table gives details of the principal metalled roads treated during the year under review and the expenditure incurred thereon:—

Name of road	Total length in		Treated during the year		Expenditure	
	Alwar State.		Metalled Tarred		1943-44	1944-45
	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.		
1. Alwar- Delhi road	23	2		8	8, 542	19,383
2 Alwar-Jaipur road	34	3	3	5½	11, 647	43,776
3. Alwar- Bharatpur road	13			2½	8,063	5,065
4. Alwar- Vijeymandir road	6		1	1	-	3,652

A list of the principal metalled roads lying within the State is given below:-

	M.	F.
1 Alwar city and environ roads	31	5
2. Alwar-Jaipur road.	33	3
5. Seriska-Mansarowar road	14	1
4. Rajgarh-Tehla road	16	...
5. Alwar-Delhi road	23	2
6. Alwar-Fort road	5	7
7. Pratapbund-Vijeysagar road	5	3
8. Alwar-Vijeymandir road	4	4
9. Alwar.Bharatpur road	13	0

Note:- Part lengths of roads mentioned at 1, 2, 5, 8 and 9 have been tarred.

The following metalled branch roads diverge from the principal roads mentioned above: -

	M	F
1. Alwar-Jaipur road.	21	0
2. Seriska-Mansarowar road	7	5
3. Rajgarh-Tehla road	4	6
4. Alwar-Delhi road	1	4
5. Pratapbund-Vijeysagar road	4	4

The metalling of the following unmetalled roads has been in progress:-

1. Alwar-Bharatpur road	13 miles
2. Khairthal-Kishengarh Tijara road	17 miles
3. Kherli-Kathumar road	9½ miles

The unmetalled roads of the State, which are 392 miles in length, were kept motorable during fair weather at a cost of Rs. 17, 222/- through road gangs or by repairs executed through contract.

A list of important unmetalled roads and their lengths lying within the State is given below:-

	M	F
1. Siliserh-Sirawas road	8	...
2. Bara-Malakhera road	6	...
3. Thanaghazi-Partapgarh road	16	...
4. Pertapgarh Ajabgarh road	10	...
5. Bara-Baleta road	3	...
6. Ajabgarh-Tehla road	13	6
7. Deeg road	11	4
8. Khairthal-Tijara road	17	...
9. Alwar-Kishengarh road	22	...
10. Khairthal-Bansur road	23	...

	M.	F.
11. Tijara-Ghasoli road	13	...
12. Lachhmangarh-Ghat road	12	...
13. Rajgarh-Burja road	20	...
14. Macheri-Maujpur road	12	2
15. Ramgarh-Govindgarh road	11	4
16. Govindgarh-Lachhmangarh road	13	...
17. Govindgarh-Baroda Meo road	6	...
18. Malakhera-Lachhmangarh road	16	...
19. Kherli-Kathumar road	9	4
20. Lachhmangarh-Kathumar road	15	...
21. Lachhmangarh-Kherli road	16	...
22. Alwar-Bahaderpur road	9	...
23. Dehra-Barrod road	25	...
24. Barrod-Behror road	5	...
25. Sodawas-Mandawar road	9	...
26. Tijara-Tapukra-Bhinwani road	22	...
27. Behror-Majri Kalan road	9	...

Note:— The above list does not include roads of length smaller than 5 miles and the total mileage of such roads is 22.

4. For the planting of roadside trees Nurseries are maintained in (a) Alwar city and (b) Ramgarh. The expenditure incurred on the planting of new roadside trees and maintaining the existing ones was Rs. 1,176/-.

5. There have been no drainage works during the year under report.

6. The total amounts spent under this head on original works and maintenance or repairs are:—

	Expenditure
1. Original Works	Rs. 1,00,899
2. Maintenance and repairs	Rs. 45,791

A list of important constructions or additions and alterations carried out during the year under review is given below:—

	Rs.
1 Conversion of Pavilion into residential house	8,975
2 Reconditioning of Princes Studio (Narayan Vilas) and construction of compound wall	6,038
3 Construction of a slabbed roof over the Verandah of 1st floor at Prem Kunj	6,856
4 Construction Cholera wards at Alexandra Hospital	5,793
5 Construction of a new Cattle Pond at Thanaghazi	4,373
6 Additions & alterations to P. W. D. Store buildings for making a store for Elec. sub-division	3,838
7 Building 4 out-houses at Kothi Janwasa	4,543
8 Constructing a pucca well at Kothi Janwasa	3,134
9 Construction of a Forest Chowki at the Junction of Alwar-Jaipur and Siliserh roads	1,965
10 Constructing 2 sheds for buffaloes with feeding troughs at State Dairy Farm	1,820
11 Constructing a room for Hakim Jagir above His offices in the Secretariat	1,737
12 Constructing an eye dressing room at Alexandra Hospital	765

7. The P W. D. constructs and maintains all the important bunds of the State. It is also in charge of the Siliserh Canal, but the collection of irrigation revenue, assessment of rent and all matters connected with irrigation is the responsibility of the Revenue Department.

No important irrigation works were carried out in the year, excepting the completion of the Bara Weir, the bulk of which was finished during last year and only finishing touches were given this year. The total expenditure incurred on this work is Rs. 1,83,258/- of which Rs. 98,737/- were spent during the year under report.

The total amount spent on works of original nature is Rs. 1,14,240/- and a sum of Rs. 19,566/- was spent on the maintenance and repairs of bunds and canals.

There are 149 bunds in the State large and small, of which 111 are now in good condition and 38 in breached condition.

8. The existing system of Electric supply in the city Electricity. is 440/220 volts-3 wire D. C. With the arrival of the plant which had been on order since 1941, but which could not be delivered due to war conditions, the new Central Power Station is now working to its full capacity along with the city sub-station. This has enabled a number of fresh connections for lighting, fans and for power being given. In order to increase the electrical income the Control over new connections was relaxed and 62 new connections were sanctioned and given to public consumers.

The rates of supply of energy during the year were:--

- (a) For domestic use -/8/- per unit
- (b) For power -/3/- per unit

The number of connections during the last 4 years compares as follows:—

Year	Private connections		State connections	
	Light & fans	Power	Light & fans	Power
1941-42	372	5	158	13
1942-43	383	4	150	12
1943-44	384	4	159	12
1944-45	428	11	177	21

There has been an increase in the Electrical income of Rs. 13,000/- on account of fresh connections.

9. The existing system, is the magneto-single-wire-earth Telephones. return system, excepting one direct connection between Vijeymandir and Bhaktniketan, which is of

metallic return. The question of replacement of the existing system which is antiquated and defective, with the Automatic System will now be taken up with the Government of India. After some progress had been made in the year 1941 when some preliminary work was done, the matter had to be shelved for the duration of the war.

10. This is no longer a separate unit, with a separate budget as in years before, but now forms part and parcel of the P. W. D. with an authorised strength of 25 men, one Mate one carpenter and one Supervisor. Owing to high wages of labour, it has, however not been possible to keep up even to the small strength of 25 now authorised. Resignations have been frequent and only old or undersized men or young lads could be recruited and they too did not stick to the job for long, having been attracted by better wages elsewhere. Proposals for increase in the rates of pay are under consideration of His Highness' Govt.

The utility of a permanent labour unit is undoubtedly great and the desirability of raising the strength of this unit to at least 50 men is also under consideration of His Highness' Government.

11. There was no activity in the direction of town improvement, excepting the development that is going on in the industrial area where large industrial buildings are under construction. Proposals are under consideration of His Highness' Govt. for development of a Clerk's Colony west of Manu Marg and clearance of certain slum areas.

12. There were no contribution works undertaken on behalf of private agencies, excepting the Military Training Camps along the Seriska-Tehla road which were carried out on behalf of the Govt. of India, costing Rs. 8,990/-

13. In practically every work connected with war War Efforts. Effort, the P. W. D's share has been appreciable; in fact, the P. W. D. have had to bear the brunt of it. While the Chief Engineer has been the Controller for Iron & Steel, Pipes, Cement, etc. he has also been required to furnish from time to time statistics regarding various matters, such as, electricity, grow-more-food campaign labour resources, plant and machinery etc. etc. in response to Govt. of India circulars received direct or through the Political Agent, Jaipur. The Chief Engineer has also been the Secretary of the War purposes Committee and Chairman of the Technical Training Selection Committee, Alwar.

14. About 36 candidates appeared, out of whom 14 Technical recruitment. were sent to the Publicity & Recruiting Officer, Ajmer, to receive technical training, out of the remaining some were declared medically unfit and others did not reappear. As arrangements for accommodation, messing, etc, at the training centres are now properly made, candidates are coming in for enlistment and it is expected that there will be a marked improvement in recruitment.

Apart from the technical training recruitment, recruitment has also been done of Civilian Motor Drivers and other personnel for Defence Services. In this connection a number of Technical Recruiting Officers have visited Alwar from Delhi for publicity and recruitment for the various branches of the Defence Services, Army, Navy and air Forces. A Mobile Cinema Unit visited Alwar in March 1944 and thereafter about 8 officers have visited Alwar at intervals for publicity and recruitment. Every facility and assistance was extended to these officers in their mission.

15. The expenditure incurred by the State on the
Expenditure Public Works Deptt. during the last 3 years
is given below:-

S. No.	Particulars	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
1. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES				
(a)	Salaries (supervising staff)	48 182	50,922	50 422 Excluding
(b)	Conveyance Allowance	4,300	4,623	3,731 Bijli staff
(c)	Travelling Allowance.	2,068	2 705	4,154
(d)	Contingencies, including Stationery.	2,195	1,525	1,867
Total		56,742	59,775	60,174
2. ORIGINAL WORKS				
(a)	Roads.	9,733	15,825	29,370
(b)	Buildings.	7,740	20,668	1,00,892
(c)	Irrigation.	15,362	1,21,756	1,14,240
(d)	Electric.	7,346	6,626	6 171
Total		40,181	1 64,875	2,50,673
3. REPAIR WORKS				
(a)	Roads.	84,031	66,898	2 16,638
(b)	Buildings.	33,057	37,642	45,791
(c)	Irrigation.	19,393	21,214	19,565
(d)	Electric.	38,807	33,853	39,172
(e)	Labour Corps.	6,878	-	-
Total		1,82,166	1,59,607	3,21,166
4. MISCELLANEOUS				
(a)	Famine Relief.	4,349	-	-
(b)	Town Improvement.	12,686	16,443	-
(c)	Tools, plant and stock	1,114	1,008	46
Total		18,149	17,451	46

From the above figures, the establishment charges during the year work out to a little over 10% of the total cost of work which is much below the normal authorised percentage.

creation of the Department in March 1944, i. e, during the first year of its existence, is given below:

WORKING

1. The Soda Ash Factory, Alwar.
2. The Lac Breeding & propagation works Alwar.
3. The Welding & Repairing Works Alwar.
4. The Oil & Flour Mills, Harsauli.
5. The Wire Expanding Works, Alwar.
6. The Gota Factories (2) Alwar.
7. The Krishna Flour Mill, Alwar
8. The Swadeshi Hand Loom Works, Alwar.
9. The Nail Manufacturing Factory, Alwar.
10. The Marble Works, Alwar.
11. The Oil & Flour Mills, Khairthal.
12. The Flour Mill, Khairthal.

IN THE OFFING

1. The India Pottery & Porcelain Ltd., Alwar.
2. The Tej Pratap Textile Mill Ltd., Alwar.
3. The Match Factory Ltd., Alwar.
4. The Alwar Forest Products Ltd., Alwar.
5. The Film Producing Company Ltd., Alwar.
6. The Alwar Paints & Varnish Works Ltd., Alwar.
7. The Slate Factory, Alwar.

A full list of important industrial works and concerns of the State will be found in Appendix-D

3. Steps were also taken to re-survey and investigate the mineral resources of the State. Correspondence was opened, under orders of His Highness' Government, with Sir Cyril S. Fox, Kt., D. Sc., F. G. S., late Director, Geological Survey of India, who agreed to visit the State for making a survey of its underground wealth and to give the benefit of his

expert advice for assessing the possibilities of exploitation of mineral resources.

Survey and investigation was also conducted departmentally by the Mines Officer who discovered deposits of Garnet—a semi precious stone and high class marble.

Samples of copper ore were sent by the State to the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta for analysis and examination. The report received indicates good percentage of copper in the samples and the result is encouraging. The question of exploitation of the copper wealth and resources is under the careful consideration of His Highness' Government.

II AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Revenue minister—R. B. Miyan Lal Singh

Head of Department

Agricultural Officer—Mr. Lakshman Swarup B. Sc. Ag.

4. During the year under report 3 State and 2 aided Farms continued to work satisfactorily on improved lines.

The main functions of these farms are:—

- (1) Trials of important crops e.g. sugarcane, wheat, gram, barley, oats linseed, bajra, groundnuts, tobacco etc. to find out the best for the locality.
- (2) Raising seeds of standard crops for multiplication in areas controlled by seed stores.
- (3) Demonstrations of crop rotations, intensity of cropping, use of improved seeds and cultural treatment of the soils.

(4) Trials of labour saving devices and their demonstrations to the public,

5. The now firmly established and leading commercial wheat for the State C. 591 continued to spread rapidly. The cultivation of paddy in the tank beds of the State gradually expanded. The yield results of paddy have gone as high as 11 mds. per bigha in Ajabgarh tank and this comes up to the level of production of some of the British Indian provinces. With a fairly good return, the zamindars find in paddy a crop for cultivation during the inundation period of the tank.

Other varieties of improved seeds have also grown in popularity. During the preceding year the following improved seeds were selected and distributed to the cultivators:—

Wheat C. 591 and Bansipalli 808, Barley C. 255, Gram Sabour 4 Oats B. S. 1. Sugarcane Co. 331 and 312, Soyabeans black, Maize Salina and Paddy T- '21 and Bishenpirag.

During the year under report the following seeds were selected for multiplication and distribution:—

Ahrar—CP 3 and 38

Groundnuts—Gangapuri

Tobacco—G-6 (Zarda)

6. During the year under report one new Seeds and Implements Depot was opened at Rajgarh. The other five seeds stores located at Alwar, Kishangarh, Ramgarh, Govindgarh and Pratapgarh were also maintained. Through these depots the following activities were carried out:—

Distribution of improved seeds	47,310 lbs
“ of fruit plants	783
Number of wells bored	13

Improved implements sold	13
Days of the Crusher on hire	98
Area cleared of pests in bighas	660
Tobacco seedlings distributed	1,04,200

7. Vocational Training of the Military Units in the elementary principles of agriculture was taken up at the State Farms at Alwar. Two batches each consisting of 10 soldiers were given two months practical training at the Farm.

8. In order to improve gardening tendency in the Districts the Department undertook:—
Garden Improvements

- (1) The management of the Kishangarh garden.
- (2) New plantation of grafted mangoes, maltas and oranges in the Rajgarh gardens.
- (3) Viticulture experiments at the State Farm at Alwar.

The newly planted gardens showed good prospects and the experiments in viticulture at the farm were quite successful.

9. During the year under report the Irrigation and Agricultural Development Committee consisting of the Agricultural Officer, Asst. Engineer and a Nazim was appointed to survey the existing agricultural conditions of the State and to suggest ways and means for improvement. The recommendations are under the consideration of His Highness' Govt.

10. Receipts and Expenditure of the Department during the year under report were as follows:—
Receipts & Expenditure.

RECEIPTS

(1) Farms and miscellaneous	Rs. 2,742/-
(2) Seeds and implements	" 2,553/-
Total Rs.	" 9,295/-
EXPENDITURE	Rs. 19,564/-

III CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Revenue Minister:—R. B. Miyan Lal Singh

Head of Department

Registrar:—Pt. S. P. Bhargava M. A., LL. B.

11 In addition to the Registrar, there were a Deputy Staff. Registrar, 2 Inspectors 3 Auditors, 7 Sub-Inspectors and 3 Circle Secretaries- the last 3 not being Government employees but paid out of Audit Fund.

12 The Registrar and the Deputy Registrar remained Touring on tour for 7 and 95 days respectively against 2 and 109 days during the last year.

13 The number of Societies and Membership was:—
Societies and Membership 1. Co-operative Banking Union, 145 Agricultural credit, 14 Urban 4 Industrial, 13 Ghee, 5 Poultry, 113 Better Living Societies and 14 Co-operative Stores making a total of 311. The corresponding figures for the last year were:— 1, 120, 14, 4, 7, 0, 113 and 10 stores making a total of 269.

42 new Societies were registered during the year, of these new Societies 25 were Agricultural Credit Societies, 6 Ghee, 5 Poultry Societies, 5 Stores and 1 Union.

The total membership of all Societies and Stores excluding the Better Living Societies in the State was 6,133 against 4,910 of last year.

14 The number of Agricultural Credit Societies with un-limited liabilities was 145 as compared to 120 in the previous year.

The working capital of all such societies was Rs. 3,16,311 against Rs. 2,23,802/2/9 of the previous year. The loan to members of Societies rose from Rs. 2,58,130 to Rs. 3,01,338 /12/9. Cash recoveries from members of the Societies increased from 1,91,612 to 2,17,309/12/3.

The following table will give the details of the composition of their working capital:—

Particulars	1943-44	1944-45
Share capital	31,447-0-6	41,809-5-9
Profit	25,209-1-3	38,753-9-0
Compulsory deposits	1,106-8-0	3,533-7-3
Members' deposits	30-0-0	30-0-0
Non-members' deposits	805-5-3	993-12-0
Loan from Central Bank	1,65,042-12-9	2,30,985-8-9
Loans from Societies	161-7-0	205-6-6
Total Rs.	2,23,802-2-9	3,16,311-1-3

The membership of these Societies rose from 2,850 to 3,586 the average number of members per Society in the State was 25, this year while during the last year it was 24.

15 The average loan per member during the year Agricultural credit under report was Rs. 86 against Rs. 85 of Society loan the last year. The total of loans advanced by the rural credit societies to their members was Rs. 3,12,444/ 9/6 for the following purposes:—

Purposes of loan	No. of loan	Amount
Purchase of bullocks	2017	93,544
" " buffaloes	339	22,597
" " cows	180	50,703
" " she-goats	189	2,195
" " male-buffaloes	174	14,017
Re-payment of old debts	17	645
Land Revenue	605	23,391
Purchase of carts	31	2,840
For business	82	7,150
Purchase of leather	45	2,810
" " fodder	21	805
" " Charas	10	215
House-hold expenses	113	4,476/15/3
Repair of houses	13	617
" " wells	4	620
Purchase of seeds	290	6,429
Redemption of land	238	23,794
Purchase of camels	34	3,770
Purchase of heifers	9	120
" " grain	3	125
Others	16	1,481/4/3
Total	4,516	Rs. 3,12,444/3/6

16. There was no society which did not take loan Repayment of loan from the Central Bank. Rs. 2,17,309/12/3 etc. we recovered in cash. Generally the amount advanced to each individual member was below Rs. 200/-; the amount of principal overdue was 1,837 while there was no overdue on account of interest.

17. (a) Ghee Societies:- There were 13 Ghee Societies Non-agricultural Societies during the year against 7 of the previous year with a membership of 297. The members were supplied 167 buffaloes. The societies sold 168 Mds 28 seers 4½ Ch. of ghee worth Rs. 17,005/3/9

(b) Poultry Societies:- During the year 5 Poultry Societies were registered. In all they sold 53,025 eggs and 759 hens were supplied to the members.

(c) Non-agricultural Societies with unlimited liabilities:- The number of such societies was the same as was the last year i. e. 4; 1 for petty traders and 3 for cottage workers. During the year the Petty Traders' Society was found to be not working properly. Attempts are being made to set it right. The total membership of all these societies at the end of this year was 187. Their working capital rose from Rs. 8,752/15/- to Rs. 8,822/6/3

(d) Non-agricultural Societies with limited liabilities:- The number of such societies was 14 the same as was during the last year. The number of members was 1094 during the year. The following table gives the details of the working capital:-

Particulars	1943-44	1944-45
Share Capital.	16,438-3-9	16,500-7-3
Profits.	5,089-1-11	5,499-5-6
Un-distributed profits	- - -	152-15-9
Compulsory deposits,	37,190-8-9	43,904-5-3
Reserve Fund.	2,054-5-6	2,352-6-3
Share transfer Fund.	170-0-0	170-0-0
Common goods Fund,	25-0-0	55-0-0
Members & non-members deposits.	18,930-2-9	13,556-0-6
Loans from Cooperative Bank	222-5-3	0-0-0
Saving Banks Accounts	1,342-6-0	907-9-0
Suspense in Cooperative Bank	222-5-3	0-0-0
Deposits of Rajput Sabha	-	412-2-0
Total	81,462-1-11	83,180-3-6

All such societies are for the clerks and other employees of the State, two of these are at Rajgarh, one at Behror and the rest are at Alwar. These societies stand on their own legs as regards finance with the exception of one society for inferior staff. They do not borrow either from the State or from the Central Bank.

(e) Cooperative Stores: This year 5 more Co-operative stores were started to facilitate the distribution of controlled articles to the general public. The number of stores during the last year was 10 out of which one was closed. The number of stores at the end of the year was 14. The membership of all these stores rose from 656 to 903 in comparison to the previous year. They sold goods worth Rs. 2,55,068/3/9 against goods worth Rs 3,20,319/10/6 sold during the last year. This decrease was due to the reason that stores were given less quota of controlled articles than what they were given in the previous year. These stores earned a net profit amounting to Rs. 10,565/7/- by the end of June, 1945.

There were Besides 113 better living Societies as during the last year.

18. The owned fund of all kinds of Primary societies Owned Fund. by the end of June, 1945 was as follows:-

Particulars	1943-44	1944-45
Share capital.	49,049-11- 9	60,363- 1- 6
Reserve Fund.	2,054- 5- 6	2,950- 9- 0
Other Funds.	195- 0- 0	195- 0- 0
Un-distributed profit.	0- 0- 0	152-15- 9
Profits.	31,305- 6- 2	49,990-14- 3
Members' deposit.	38,465- 2- 0	47,525- 3- 6
Total	1,21,069- 9- 5	1,61,276-12- 0

19. The following statement gives an idea of the financial position of all the Primary Credit Cooperative movement societies:-

Liabilities	1943-44	1944-45
Share Capital.	49,049-11- 9	60,363- 1- 6
Profits.	31,305- 6- 5	49,990-14- 3
Compulsory deposit	38,465- 2- 0	47,625- 3- 6
Member's & non-members deposit.	19,926-15- 0	14,279-12- 6
Loans from Societies.	... ..	205- 6- 6
Central Bank loan.	1,71,456- 0- 0	263,422-13- 3
Reserve Fund.	2,054- 5- 6	2,950- 9- 0
Share transfer Fund.	178- 0- 0	170 0- 0
Undistributed profits.	... ..	152-15- 9
Common goods Fund.	25- 0- 0	25- 0- 0
Saving Bank account.	1,342- 6- 0	907- 9- 0
deposits of Rajput Sabha .	.. ...	412- 2- 0
Total	3,14,017- 3- 8	4,40,505- 7- 3
A S S E T S		
Loan to members.	2,87,931-14- 6	4,10,823- 9- 9
Loan to Soceties.	17- 8- 0	132- 8- 0
Cash in hand.	11,047- 5- 6	14,884-11- 0
Post Office.	267- 5- 5	414- 8- 6
Grain stock.	6,347-11- 6	2,917-12- 9
Book stock.	140- 5- 0	176- 3- 0
Deposit in C. Bank.	1,231- 9- 9	3,823-15- 3
Central Bank's shares.	6,150- 0- 0	6,580- 0- 0
Saving Bank	883- 8- 0	... ..
Union share.	.. ...	130
Building.	.. ...	1
Nizammat Ramgarh.	... ..	321 3 0
Restaurant.	... ..	300 0 0
Total	3,14,017- 3- 8	4,40,505 7 3

20. The working and activities of the Central Co-operative Bank are detailed below:-

- (a) **Membership**:-There is only one Central Bank for the whole of the State. There were 185 Society members and 34 individual members of the Bank.

- (b) *Resources*:-The total working capital of the Bank was Rs. 2,80,008/-. During the last year it was Rs. 1,89,809/-. The share capital of the Bank during the year rose from Rs. 11,630/- to Rs. 13,290/-. The reserve fund of the Bank amounted to Rs. 7,532/-. The other funds amounted to Rs. 3,568/-. The total loan outstanding against affiliated Societies rose from Rs. 1,85,921/- to Rs. 2,70,312/-. There were no bad debts.
- (c) *Deposits*:-Deposits from individuals increased from Rs. 1,69,140/- to 2,40,600. The Bank maintains a sufficient amount of cash in hand or with the Imperial Bank.
- (d) *Management*:-The expenses of management of the Bank were formerly borne by the State. Now the Bank stands on its own legs. This year Rs. 9,079/- were spent, to meet the management expenditure. During this year, the Bank had a net profit of about 6,408/- while during the last year the Bank had a net profit of Rs. 4,620/- as interest.
- (e) *Working*:-The financial position of the Bank is sound. The State has given guarantee to its Depositors for due repayments of deposits made with the Bank. The rate of interest charged by the Bank from the affiliated Societies is $7\frac{1}{2}\%$. It accepts deposits at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for one year and 3% for a period of 2 years or more.

21. The Bank gave Rs. 600/- out of its profits for Educational propaganda Cooperative Education and Propaganda. 5 Cooperative rallies took place at 5 centres and at 4 places classes for illiterate members of the Managing Committees of about 40 Societies were held. The members were taught the main principles of Cooperation.

22. The cost of the movement to the State was
 Expenditure Rs. 12.81 2/15/3 while in the previous
 year it was Rs. 11 543/7/8.

IV CATTLE BREEDING FARM

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister—Major General Abdul Rehman M B. E.
 O. B. I.,

Head of Department

Superintendent...Pt. Hira Lal Patel

23. Before the year 1933 the State maintained a
 Foreword Gowshala. This was converted in that year
 into a modernised dairy under a properly qualified officer.
 In 1937 the State invited Sir Arthur Olver, Animal
 Husbandry Expert to the Government of India, to give
 advice in regard to the improvement of the livestock in
 the State. He toured in the districts to see the cattle and
 examine local conditions and prepared a scheme in which
 he advocated particularly the improvement of indigenous
 breeds of cattle. In 1938 his successor Ware Mr. F. was
 invited to the State for similar purpose and he suggested
 that in place of existing dairy farm a Cattle Breeding Farm
 should be established. In order to promote the develop-
 ment of indigenous breeds, such a farm was started at the
 close of the year 1938-39. The Dairy Section was however
 again started in 1942,

24. The two main breeds of the cattle indigenous
 Cattle Breeds in the State to Alwar are Mewat and Rath. The Mewat
 is big sized, strong and some what lanky,
 rather after the Hariana Type of cattle but is fine draught
 animal. It is confined to the eastern and north-eastern
 parts of the state which are the Nizamats of Alwar, Lachh.

mangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara and Kishangarh. The Rath is not very big but is particularly compact, and well formed with clean well developed limbs, good bone and feet of good quality. It is suitable for medium draught. This breed is confined to the north-western portion of the State, that is to say, the Nizamats of Mundawar, Behror & Bansur where grazing is more difficult to find. Neither breed is great milkers but the new Cattle Breeding Farm hopes to increase the milk yield while preserving the good draught propensities of both.

25. At the end of the year 1944-45 the number of Activities of the farm the two breeds in the farm was:-

	Rath	Mewat
Stud bulls	2	2
Stud calves	18	23
Cows	24	33
Calves	17	21
Bullocks	4	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	65	84
Buffalo Bull	1	
She buffaloes	35	
Buffalo calves	21	
Horse	1	
	<hr/>	
Total	58	

The farm has spacious buildings and the rations given to the cattle have been standardised according to the scale obtained from the nutrition institute at Izatnagar U. P. New Buffalo sheds have been built during the year under report.

Under rules issued regarding dedication and distribution of bulls 13 bulls have been given away to the members of the public as follows:-

S. No	Name.	Date of		Village
		Birth.	Issue	
1.	Navalkhi	3-4-43	18 4 44	Bahali (Rajgarh)
2.	Akhatri	28-1-42	27-5-44	Khanpur (Mundawar)
3.	Surma	11-7-42	29-5-44	Randwa (Mundawar)

4.	Mohini	12-6-42	31-5-44	Mainpur	(Mundawar)
5.	Phula	13-5-42	16-6-44	Jattana	(Alwar)
6.	Laxmika	9-3-42	26-6-44	Mundawar.	
7.	Balika	20-1-42	16-8-44	Nangal Madhopur	(Kathumar)
8.	Malkherika	7-11-42	30-8-44	Khidarpur	(Tijara)
9.	Mansukhika	1-7-43	17-12-44	Hasanpur	(Tijara)
10.	Sagroka	31-12-43	17-1-45	Rupbas	(Tijara)
11.	Ramsukhi	7-4-44	18-3-45	Tijara	
12.	Lataka	17-7-42	24-3-45	Alwar	
13.	Chamelika	17-1-41	28-3-45	Alwar	

In addition to the above, 10 bullocks were given to the Mangal Lancers and 2 bullocks to the Pratap Paltan.

The hieifers were given to the public as follows:—

Village	Nizamat	Number
Jattana	Alwar	1
Mundawar	Mundawar	2
Impipura	Alwar	2
Itarana	"	3
Dhund	Lachhmangarh	2
		<hr/> 10

26. The expenditure of the department was as follows:—

Establishment	Rs. 7,452/-
Supply and Services	" 35,475/-
Contingencies	" 2,349/-
	<hr/> 45,276/-

V Veterinary Department

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister—Major General Abdul Rehman M. B. E.
O. B. I.

Head of department.

Chief Veterinary Officer. Dr. G. S. Rathore G. V. Sc., D. V. M,
from 1-4-1944 to 4-3-1945.

Pt. Hira Lal Patel, I. D. D, from 5-3-1945

27. Since 1933 the State has been maintaining a
Introduction. Civil Veterinary department, for the free
treatment and control of contagious and infectious diseases
of animals. This department has 13 district dispensaries
and one hospital, at Alwar. The Alwar hospital is situated
in a spacious building and has stalls for 25 indoor sick
animals - an operation theatre - colic room two laboratories
(Pathological; milk and milk products testing laboratory)
Central Stores, of the department and the office.

28. Dr. Jagmohan Lal, was sent to Imperial Veterinary
Training Research Institute, Jzatnagar, for training
in Miscellaneous Advance Course in Poultry Husbandary.
He has come back fully qualified and has submitted his
scheme for Poultry farming, which is under the considera-
tion of His Highness' Government.

A candidate of the Veterinary department is under
going training, as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon' at Bombay
Veterinary College and another candidate was sent to
Bengal Veterinary College for similar training.

Dr. Rashid Uddin, V. A. S, was sent to the Imperial
Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnager, for further training
in Post Graduate Refresher Course in Veterinary Science,
for 3 months but unfortunately he left the State Service,
after obtaining training at State expense.

29. The 10 Stockmen who were appointed in 1943 one for each Nizamats are regularly going round in villages, for 15 days in each month and do all kinds of Veterinary work, and on receipt of information of out-break of contagious or infectious diseases they at once proceed to attend the cases and provide every sort of Veterinary aid.

The total work done by the Stockmen, in the year 1944-45, is as follows:—

Cases treated for contagious diseases.	Cases treated for non-contagious dis.	Castration.	No. of days on tour.	No. of villages visited.
9340	10,122	5980	1235	1111

Besides Stockmen Veterinary assistant Compounders and dressers also visit villages.

The following table gives the detail of the cases treated at different dispensaries and hospitals:—

Cases treated at hospitals,	Cases supplied with medicines.	Castration.	Cases treated on tour.	Days spent on tour.
41,681	60,293	23,219	23,445	1,340
Villages attended. 1252.				

30. There was no serious out-break of any contagious disease. Only a few cases of black-quarter, Anthrax, and Haemorrhagic-septicemia, were reported, but preventive measures were promptly taken with good effect.

31. With a view to improve the breed of livestock an Act was passed and enforced by His Highness' Government, which compels the owners of the young calves to have their male calves not fit for breeding castrated.

The number of castrations done by the department in the year under report was 23219.

32. In order to prevent adulteration with milk and milk Laboratory products a Laboratory to test such stuffs was established in 1942. Since then it has been doing a very useful service to the public. A trained Analyst and a trained Compounder are attached to it. A scheme regarding manufacture of tincture etc. is under the consideration of His Highness' Government.

33. The Arab Stallion kept in the Alwar hospital, Miscellaneous covered 42 mares, during the year under report.

34. The annual expenditure, during the year under Expenditure report was as follows:—

1	Establishment.	Rs.	20,761/-
2	Allowance & Honoraria.	"	5820/-
3	Supply & Services,	"	14,166/-
4	Contangencies.	"	2600/-
5	Stipends.	"	2150/-
6	Other items	"	4619/-

CHAPTER XII

GRANTS AND CHARITIES .

I. JAGIR

Minister-in-charge.

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh B. A.

Head of Department.

Hakim Jagir— Pt. Mahesh Chandra Joshi B. A.

1. The total number of Jagirs in the State is 139 as
Number of Jagirs per statement below:—

S. No.	Kinds	Hereditary	Life-time	Total
1	Jaidad Sigha (Nobility grants)	7	nil	7
2	Chakri Sigha (Service grants)	126	2	128
3	Nakadi Sigha (Cash grants)	3	1	4
Total		136	3	139

Out of these 74 Jagirs are governed by the Law of primogeniture while 65 are under the partition system.

The total number of Jagir villages is 218.

2. In addition to these Jagirs there is a feudatory
Nimrana. holding of Nimrana in the north of the State This grant was originally made by the Sovereign of the State to Raja Chandra Bhan of Nimrana subject to a payment of Rs. 8648/- per annum. Chandra Bhan later on rebelled against the State in consequence of which his holding was resumed by the Ruler. In 1815, however, a substantial portion of the original grant was regranted.

The Estate holder enjoys the title of Raja. Nimrana now pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,300/- to the State and has a revenue of about Rs. 37,565/- p. a.

3. A consolidated statement of Jagirs showing the Clans and Horses. different Clans to which they belong, the number of horses each class of Jagir is required to maintain and to produce for service is given below:—

S.No.	Name of Clan	No. of Jagirs	NUMBER OF HORSES			Muafi	Total
			Serishtas Sadhawani Nahin(no service)	Deekhan Khasa	Service		
1	Naruka	59	48	24	216	134	422
2	Kilanot	2	...	1	11	1	13
3	Pichanot	7	...	3	27	11	41
4	Rajawat	2	...	...	2	...	2
5	Jhamawat	1	...	...	10	...	10
6	Kumbhawat	1	...	...	3	1	4
7	Hamerdeka	1	...	...	2	...	2
8	Jogikahawa	1	...	...	2	...	2
9	Shekhawat	2	2	...	5	12	19
10	Raderka	1	...	...	1	...	1
11	Gaur	9	...	4	36	18	58
12	Rathor	12	...	9	53	54	116
13	Bhati	2	...	2	5	7	14
14	Jadun	5	...	...	22	20	42
15	Chohan	14	4	4	50	15	73
16	Nirvan	2	...	1	5	3	9
17	Khinchhi	1	...	...	10	10	20
18	Ranawant	2	...	...	4	11	15
19	Badgujar	5	...	4	34	24	62
20	Sikarwal	1	...	...	2	5	7
21	Medatiya	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	Miscellaneous	5	...	4	18	11	33
23	Cash Grant	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total		139	54	57	518	337	965

4. All Chakri or Service Jagirs are required to render Service Horses & Sowars service by production of horses and Sowars according to the conditions of their respective sanads. Each Sowar and horse gives

service for six months. They are inspected twice a year on the occasions of Holi and Dasehra.

As usual the Chakri Sowars and horses were inspected on both these occasions during the year under review. At the Holi inspection, 187 horses out of 266 and during the Dasehra inspection, 231 horses out of 311 were brought for inspection.

5. The custom of realising Matampursi Nazarana Matampursi (condolence dues) on the succession of Tikai Jagirdar (Jagirdar of the senior branch) is very old. It is realised on the sanction of mutation in favour of the successor of a deceased Tikai Jagirdar at a uniform rate of Rs. 50/- per service horse. Some Jegirdars are exempt from payment of Matampursi Nazarana, but they are required to present a horse if the Ruler pays a condolence visit to the Thikana.

His Highness did not pay condolence visit to any Thikana during the year under review.

6. At the beginning of the year there were 94 Jagirs Court of Wards and shares of Jagirs under the management of the Court of Wards. In the course of the year 69 new Jagirs and shares of wards were placed under management and 47 were released, leaving 116 under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year.

The Hakim Jagir is also the ex-officio Superintendent Court of Wards for Jagir estates and manages all Jagirs under such management. The Jagirs are placed under the management of Court of Wards for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Pending succession.
2. Minority.
3. Indebtedness.

The statements below show the particulars of the important Thikanas which were under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report:-

PENDING SUCCESSION

Jagir	Date on which placed under C. O. Wards	Income when placed under C. O. Wards	Present income
Khora Naruka	April 1916	Rs. 11,000/-	Rs. 16,850/-
Kharkhari	May 1933	Rs. 436/- cash & 112 Bigha Batai	Rs. 1,350/-

MINORITY

No.	Jagir	Name of Jagirdar	Jagirdar or Collateral	Age	Name of School being attended	Class
1.	Bijwar Naruka	Th. Raghubir Singh	Jagirdar	18	Maya College Ajmer	II
2.	Tatarpur	„ Madangopal Singh	do	18	do	II
3.	Palwa	„ Raghuraj Singh	do	11	do	III
4.	Palwa	Kr. Nand Singh	Collateral	15	Yeshwant High school, Alwar	II
5.	Neebhera	Th. Chhaju Singh	Jagirdar	16	do	IV
6.	do	„ Sukh Singh	Collateral	14	do	V
7.	do	„ Mool Singh	do	16	do	I
8.	Babeli	„ Girwar Singh	Jagirdar	8	do	II
9.	Keroli	„ Vijay Singh	do	12	do	II
10.	Nalthala	„ Kalyen Singh	do	9	do	II
11.	Tasing	„ Bhagirath Singh	do	16	do	VI
12.	Dhigawara	„ Bhikem Singh	do	14	do	II
13.	Bahali	„ Sumer Singh	do	14	do	IV
14.	Bhinwara	„ Sukh Singh	do	16	do	VI
15.	do	„ Sobhag Singh	Collateral	12	do	III
16.	Sukhmanheri	„ Annand Singh	Jagirdar	19	do	VIII
17.	do	„ Jago Singh	Collateral	16	do	VI
18.	do	„ Amar Singh	do	14	do	IV
19.	Naglisadh	„ Bahadur Singh	Jagirdar	14	do	VIII

INDEBTEDNESS

No.	Jagir	When placed under C.O.W.	Debts when placed under Court of Wards	Debts paid off by Court of Wards	Balance
1.	Salpur	June, 1938	Rs. 41,472/-	41472/-	—
2.	Kesroli	Feb., 1935	Rs. 86,000/-	72030/-	7,970/-
3.	Puthi	July, 1937	Rs. 7,881/-	5360/-	2,521/-

7. The case work done by the Jagir department during the year under report is given below:—

No.	Nature of cases	Pending on 1-4-44	Instituted during 44-45	Total.	disposed of during 44-45	Balance
1	Mutation	19	33	52	30	22
2	Restoration of Shares	...	6	6	6	...
3	Adoption	3	3	6	4	2
4	Maintenance cases	1	38	39	37	2
5	Ghora Kharchi	1	23	24	13	11
6	Execution of Ghora Kharchi	4	3	7	6	1
7	Partition	1	3	4	1	3
8	Miscellaneous	180	261	441	366	75
9	Court of Wards	34	874	908	842	66
10	Walterkrit cases	1	227	228	227	1
Total		224	1,471	1,715	1,532	183

8. The following statement shows the demand and collection of the Jagir department during the year under report:—

No.	Items	Arrears	Current Demand	Total	Collection	Remission	Balance
1	Matampursi	1,844	50	1,894	1,622	...	272
2	Tafawat	10,819	11,171	21,990	6,454	1,375	14,161
3	Walterkrit Court	86	30	116	...	...	116
4	Commission	..	3,612	3,612	3,612	...	—
5	Abwab	6,422	17,715	24,137	19,068	755	4,314
6	Naqabat	220	929	1,148	946	—	203
7	Nimrana Tribute	—	6,300	6,300	6,300	—	—
8	Miscellaneous	3	11	14	11	—	3
Total		19,394	39,788	59,212	40,143	2,130	19,068

9. The income of the department which is the collection made by the department, amounted to Rs. 40,143/- during the year and the expenditure to Rs. 19,071/-.

II MUAFI AND PUNYA

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister—Kr. Raghbir Singh B. A.

Head of Department

Hakim Punya & Muafiyat—Th. Narendra Singh
Mahodaya

10. The Muafi and Punya Department maintains record. Function of Muafis and keeps a general control over them On the Punya side it looks after the management of State Temples and Aided Temples, and makes payment of Cash Grants.

11. The muafis of the State are divided under the Kinds of Muafis. following heads:-

	(a) Bhogkharch	Muafi	or	Temple	Grant
	(b) Punya Udak	,	,	Charity	"
	(c) Qabila-kharch	.	..	Maintenance	;
	(d) Inam	"	"	Reward	"
	(e) Sewa	"	"	Service	"
	(f) Baghat	"	"	Gardens	"
	(g) Jaidad	"	,	Nobility	"

The following statement gives the number of Salim Deh (whole village) and Reza (plots) Muafis in each Nizamat:—

No.	Nizamat	Salim Deh	Reza	Total
1	Alwar	20	390	410
2	Bensur	3	396	399
3	Behror	1	234	235
4	Thanaghazi	10	347	357
5	Rajgarh	32	303	335
6	Ramgarh	10	126	136
7	Lachhmangarh	18	311	329
8	Kishangarh	8	69	77
9	Tijara	3	81	84
10	Mundawar	10	79	89
Total		115	2,336	2,451

12 In addition to land grants there are a large number of Cash Grants as summarised below:—

(a) Bhoghkarch of temples	Rs. 59090
(.b) Cash Payments to individuals	Rs. 15760
(c) Maintenance Allowance to Widows	Rs. 1470
(d) Samadhi Shri Guru Maharaj	Rs. 300
(e) Miscellaneous -Charities	Rs. 1980
Total	Rs. 78600

13 188 Thikanas were under the management of the Court of -Wards. Court of Wards at the beginning of the year. 36 new Thikanas were taken under management during the year under report, making a total of 224. But 50 Thikanas were released, leaving a balance of 174 Thikanas under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year 1944-45. as against 188 at the close of the year 1943-44

14. There are 1325 State-aided temples in and outside Temples the State. The Punya Department maintains an inspecting staff for these temples. This staff supervises the Sewa Puja and Bhograg. arrangements. 883 temples were inspected during the year under review as against 727 temples inspected last year

15. The source of the income of the Pathshala Fund Pathshala Fund is a small percentage deducted from temple grants at the rate of Rs. 10% on income from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1, 000/-; and 15% on income over Rs. 1,000/- These receipts are devoted to the Sanskrit Education, which in addition, receives a grant-in aid from the State. The total amount realised during the year under report was Rs. 6321/-

16. There was a balance of 568 Muafi cases pending Casa work at the end of the previous year. 348 cases were newly instituted making a total of 916. Out of this

total, 444 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 472 at the close of the year under report as against 568 at the close of preceding last year.

17. The Atithi Ashram was opened by the State in the year 1922 and is situated at a distance of about two furlongs from the Alwar Railway Station. It is a kind of Rest House for Sadhus, Sanyasis, Faqirs etc. to whom free board and lodging are allowed for not more than three days at a time. 1597 Atithis were accommodated during the year under report, entailing an expenditure of Rs. 1102/-. The average cost of the boarding and lodging expenses as also of the management charges of the institution works out at about eleven annas per head per diem

18 The following statement gives the income and Receipt & Expenditure expenditure of the department during the last three years

(A) PUNYA SECTION

RECEIPTS

No. Items	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45
1. Court Commission	1324	1458	1228
2. Miscellaneous.	2	5	98
Total	1326	1463	1326

EXPBNDITURE

1. Pay of Officers	2792	2820	3211
2. Poy of establishment	3811	4015	4797
3. Allowances Honoraria etc	759	1275	1948
4. Contingencies	778	756	851
5. Grants-in-aid, donations etc.	76167	75717	76228
6. Ceremonies and Festivals	963	967	742
Total	85270	85550	87777

(B) MUAFI SECTION

RECEIPTS

1. Court Commission	953	1098	1117
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EXPENDITURE

1. Pay of Establishment	812	824	904
2. Allowance, Honoraria etc	145	215	261
3. Contingencies	13	12	19
4. Matampursi Siropao	-	5	-
5. Cash Muafi to Tansek singer	1500	1500	1500
	<hr/>		
Total	2439	2556	2684

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

I. AKHET AND FEEL KHANA

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister—Major General Abdul Rehman M. B. E.
O. B. I.

Head of Department

Akhet Officer—Th. Budh Singh

AKHET

1. The Akhet Department exercises jurisdiction over
Jurisdiction. the following places so far as the preservation of games is concerned:—

Forests:—Seriska, Kushalgarh, Kaler, Baleta, Talbriksh, Tehla
Ajabgarh Bhangarh and Shahpur.

Roondhs:—Barrod, Jhamawas, Nithari, Intarana, Naugaon,
Maujpur and Sonkhri.

Lakes:—Siliserh, Jeysamand, Mangalsar, Somasagar, Deoti
and Jeysagar.

Rivers:—Ruparail and other weirs and ponds.

2. The following varieties of games are found in the
Games. Alwar State:—

1. *Big games*:—Tiger, Panther Pig, Nilgai. Black-buck
Chikara, Ghantali, Sambhar and Chital.

2. *Small games*:—Junglefowl, Sparrow, Sandgrouse, partridge, Quail, Green pigeon, Duck, Teal, Geese Snipe, Crane and Hare.

3. The Department keeps a watch on poachers in
Shikar Posts. the preserved area and maintains the

following Shikar posts to destroy man-eaters:—

- 1 Alwar Centre
- 2 Ajabgarh
- 3 Tehla
- 4 Siliberi
- 5 Seriska
- 6 Bakhatpura
- 7 Shakun Odi
- 8 Siliserh
- 9 Intarana
- 10 Dhuninath

4. During the year under report arrangement for Shikar Arrangements. tiger shoot, fishing, duck shoot and part-ridge shoot were made for the following guests:- His Highness the Maharja of Panna, the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana, the Political Agent at Jaipur; R. B. V. P. Menon Esqr., Deputy Secretary Political Department Government of India, Rao Udey Singhji of Patan, Mr. Carless Police Adviser to the Resident for Rajputana; Col. G. Howson S. R. L. O. Rajputana and Central India, Some American Officers, the Earl of Euston England, Capt. Bruce Fortune, A. D. C. to H. E. the Viceroy, Major General C. O. Harvey Military Adviser-in-chief (I. A. F.), the Hon'ble Sir Feroz Khan and Lady Noon. and Sardar Ghulam Mohammad Khan Chief-De-Protocal of Afghan Foreign Ministry.

5 The number of Season Licenses issued during the Shikar Licenses. year under report on the prescribed fee of Rs. 30/- was 15.

FEEL KHANA

6. During the year under report two old she-elephants. Feel Khana animals. died due to Zharbad and Liver diseases. One She-elephant 'Kamodni' and one baby elephant 'Mahendragaj' were purchased for Rs. 6,000/- and 4,050/-

respectively. The total strength of elephants consists of 1 male, 6 females and one baby. The elephants are generally used for ceremonial processions and for Shikar.

7. The following details show the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department during the year under report:—

Akhet Section	Receipts	Rs. 17,401/-
	Expenditure	Rs. 16,422/-
Feel Khana Section	Receipts	Rs. 425/-
	Expenditure	Rs. 25,965/-

II. CENTRAL RECORDS

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister—Major General Abdul Rehman

M. B. E, O. B. I. from 1-4-44 to 8-8-44

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh, B. A. from 9-8-44

Head of Department

Superintendent—L. Krishna Gopal

8. For securing greater safety and better preservation of records of the various courts and offices of the State, a separate department known as the Central Records was established in 1928. To this department are consigned the records of all the departments except those of His Highness' Government Offices, the High Court and the Public Works Department. Adequate establishment is maintained for receiving, checking, issuing and restoring records, and preparing and issuing copies of judgments and orders passed by the Heads of departments.

9. 6,038 copies were prepared and issued during Copying Section. the year. The income on account of the copying fees was Rs. 7,145/- Copies were issued gratis to the Jail Department.

10 The weeding and destruction of ephemeral Weeding Section. records were carried out in accordance with the rules sanctioned by His Highness' Government in November, 1934. The weeding staff now consists of 1 Supervisor, 1 English weeder, 6 Hindi weeders and 4 Bastabardars.

The weeding work done by the department is shown in the following statement:—

No.	Section	Work done during the year
1	English records	1,010 files were destroyed
2	Criminal	9,013 were arranged Mouzewan and 3,147 destroyed
3	Civil	45,392 files were arranged Mouzewan and 48,000 were destroyed.

11. The Superintendent, Central Records was also Registration of Joint Stock Companies. Ex-officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during the year under report. The

following private and public companies were registered:-

- 1 Shree Rajasthan Investment Corporation Ltd. Alwar
- 2 Shree Tej Pratap Textile Mills Ltd. Alwar
- 3 The Princess Pictures Ltd. Alwar
- 4 The Rajasthan Trading Company Ltd. Alwar
- 5 The Alwar Investment Company Ltd. Alwar
- 6 The Alwar Forest Products Ltd. Alwar
- 7 The East India Produce Company Ltd. Alwar
- 8 The Alwar Motor Service Ltd. Alwar

As the Jey Beni Mining and Industries Company Ltd. which was registered in the year 1942, ceased functioning soon after its registration it was removed from the list.

III DAULATKHANA

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh B.A.

Head of Department

Controller of Palaces—Th. Mahadev Singh 1. 4. 44 to
23. 8. 44

L. Chunni Lal from 24. 8. 44

12. The Department is in-charge of the State fur-
 Functions niture, and looks after the furnishing &
 equipment of the various palaces and State bungalows.
 The centralised system which was sanctioned in the year
 1943-44 and according to which this Department had to
 arrange supply of furniture to all the departments of the
 State was abolished during the year under report as it
 did not produce satisfactory results.

13. The income of the Department during the year
 Receipts and under report was Rs. 1, 505/-. The total
 Expenditure expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22, 504/-.

IV DEODHIKHAS

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh B.A.

Head of Department

Munsarim—L. Chunni Lal

14. The Department is mainly responsible for all
 Functions arrangements connected with the various
 State festivals, Durbars and other ceremonial functions.

15. The total expenditure of the department
 Expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,774/-

V GARAGE

*Minister-in-charge**Revenue Minister*—R. B. Miyan Lal Singh

from 1-4-44 to 6-8-1944

Minister-in-charge—R. B. Th. Chain Singh M. A. LL. B.

from 7-8-1944

*Head of Department**Superintendent*—Mr. S. C. Chatterji

16. The State Garage maintained the following
 Vehicles vehicles during the year under report:-

Cars	13.	Watering lorries	3.
Passenger lorries	3.		
Trucks	4.	Fire Engine	1.
Ambulances	2.		

Vehicles disposed of or purchased during the year
 are detailed below:-

Disposed of	Purchased.
Ambulance transferred to	New Hiload body
Zenana Hospital	1. Trucks 2
New Hiload body truck	
transferred to Police department	1

The Palace Garage maintained 12 cars, 1 Passenger lorry, 1 Ford V8½ Ton Truck, 1 Tailor Gas Plant and 1 Baby car for Shri Maharaj Kumar

17. The following establishment was maintained
 Staff during the year

(a) State Garage:- 13 Drivers, 7 Cleaners, 2 Mechanics,
 2 Fitters, 1 Painter, 1 Carpenter
 1 Trimmer, 1 Latheman, 1 Batteryman

(b) Palace Garage:- 10 Drivers, 7 Cleaners and 1 Bhisti.

The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 44, 971 excluding that of the Palace Garage

VI GARDENS

*Minister-in-charge**Revenue Minister—R. B. Miyan Lal Singh**Head of Department**Superintendent Gardens—Pt. Chain Narain Shivapuri**L.Ag. P.R.H.S.*

18. The following statement shows the number of
Gardens and staff gardens and the staff maintained to look
after them during the year:-

S. N.	Gardens	No.	Establishment
1.	Fruit gardens	26	142
2.	Parks and Nurseries	8	
3.	Bungallow gardens	20	
	Total	54	142

19. The following figures will show the income and
Income and expenditure as compared with those of
Expenditure the previous year.

(a) Income

S. N	Particulars	1943-44	1944-45
1.	Fruit Rs.	24,544	38,836/4/-
2.	Grass "	3,448	4,109/-/-
3.	Miscellaneous "	2,495	2,958/8/-
	Total "	30,487	45,903/12/-

(b) Expenditure

1.	Staff	Rs.	21,110	23,830/-
2.	Supply and service	"	4,256	7,042/-
3.	Digging and Dibbling	"	1,206	552/-
4.	Miscellaneous	"	3,131	42/-
	Total	"	29,703	31,466/-

20. Plants are sold from the Nursery at a nominal
Sale of Plants profit to create interest in gardening
amongst the State subjects. Plants were sent outside also.
The total profit was Rs. 117/12/-

21. In Viney Viles garden pruning of pomegranates and guavas was taken in hand and plantation of 214 various fruit trees was carried out. In other fruit gardens 240 various plants were put in. In Bhakt Niketan a small plot of land which was lying waste, was turfed. A new ornamental garden was laid in the Kothi Pavilion and improvements effected in Sajjan Vilas.

22. The following in the result of the experimental operations under taken:-

1. Coconut experiment proved a failure for want of sufficient rainfall and unsuitability of climate and soil.
2. Experiments in the Grape (Black Prince) culture are encouraging. Several early varieties are in the experimental stage.
3. Plantation of Wild Rubber was suspended.

VII GUEST HOUSE

Minister-in-charge.

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh B. A. 14-44 to 6-8-44

Minister-in-Waiting—R. B. Thakur Chain Singh,
M A., LL.B. from 7-8-44

Head of Department

Superintendent Capt. Ram Singh

23. The number of persons who stayed at the Guest House during the year under report was

382. The distinguished guests were:-

1. Nawabjada of Jaora.
2. M. Nawab Sir Ahmed Nawaj Khan of Dera Ismail Khan.
3. Brigadier R. D. Inskip C. B., C. I. B., M. C.

4. The Political Agent at Jaipur.
5. The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana.
6. Major Genl. C. O. Harvey C. B., C. V. O.,
C. B. E., M. C. Military Adviser-in-Chief.

24. During the year under report sanitary fittings
Installation of sanitary fittings were installed for the convenience of the
Guests.

25. The charge of the Rest House during the year
Rest House. under report remained with the Superintendent Guest House. In all 357 visitors including 33 State Guests used the Rest House. A sum of Rs. 2,301/- was received as income and credited to the State. 2 new rooms were added to the Rest House.

26. The sanctioned expenditure for the department
Expenditure. for the year was Rs. 10,600/- but the expenditure having exceeded the Budget allotment an extra grant of Rs. 3,000/- was sanctioned to meet the excess.

VIII KHAS TAVELA

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister—Major General Abdul Rehman M. B. E.
O. B. I.

Head of department.

Superintendent—Th. Dhara Singh Mahodaya

27. In the year under report there were 16 horses
No. of horses & cost. which were maintained at a cost of
Rs. 11,110/-.

IX MUSEUM

*Minister-in-charge**Home Minister*--Kr Raghbir Singh B. A.*Head of Department**Superintendent*--Captain Gopal Singh

N. B. As the services of Captain Gopal Singh were given in loan to the Sachin State, L. Chunni Lal Munsarim Deodhikhas worked for him.

28. The State Library, the Art gallery and the State
Foreword Armoury were reorganised in November 1940 and the following departments were amalgamated and now form the State Museum:—

- (a) The Library.
- (b) The Art Gallery.
- (c) The Armoury.
- (d) The Museum.

The Museum is fortunate in having at its disposal three magnificent rooms on the top storey of the city Palace for the display of its various exhibits. One room, the Armoury, contains selected swords, guns, and arms of all kinds; the second room, a very fine collection of paintings and manuscripts etc. forming what was previously known as the State Library and Art Gallery and the third, various objects of interest connected with the past rulers and with the State itself, collected from places all over the State and including a few objects of archaeological interest

29. The State Library was founded early in the 19th
The Library century by Maharaja Viney Singhji. A portion of it also came from Tijara on the death of Maharaja Balwant Singhji. It has a choice collection of the old manuscripts mostly in Sanskrit, and a few works in Arabic and Persian of outstanding value,

The Library consists of:—

Sanskrit Books	4,938
Hindi "	897
Urdu "	684
Persian & Arabic Books	962
English "	296

Of these about 100 manuscripts are of considerable importance and value.

Two books of reference have been prepared up to date from which information of the contents of the Library can be obtained. They are "Alwar and Its Art Treasures" compiled by Surgeon Major T. Holbein Hendley and published by W. Griggs Hanover Street, London in 1888, and a catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts prepared by Dr. Peter Peterson, Sanskrit Professor, Elphinston College, Bombay, and printed in 1892.

The more important manuscripts of the State Library are mentioned below:—

(1) The place of honour among the manuscripts must be given to the 'Waqayat Babari'. It is one of the few copies of the work which are in existence and was executed almost at the same time as the original composition of the book itself. In the last page of the book is inscribed the name of the calligraphist, Ali-Ul-Katbi, also known as Mir Ali of Herat, and the date of its composition viz. 937 A. H. (about 1530 A. D). It was transcribed in the reign of the Emperor Humayun (1526—1555) and bears his personal seal. It was sent by His Highness the late Maharaja Jey Singhji for display in the London Exhibition.

(2) The illuninated manuscript copy of Sadi's Gulistan written by Agha Mirza of Delhi at the instance of and during the reign of Maharaja Viney Singhji.

Each page is said to have taken about fifteen days to prepare, and the borders of each page, which were designed and painted by Natha Shah and Qazi Abdul Rahim of Delhi, required from two to four days to paint. The illustrations were painted by artists of Alwar. The whole work took twelve years to complete and is said to have cost about a lac of rupees.

- (3) A beautifully illuminated copy of the Quran in Arabic. This work was purchased by Maharaja Viney Singhji from a Mohammedan traveller at a cost of Rs. 3, 000/-. The calligraphy is remarkably neat, and one of its most beautiful features is the regularity of the white border left round each of the letters of the text.
- (4) The "Haft Band Kashi", written on both sides of 13 ivory sheets by Hafiz Nurullah, of Lucknow in the year 1835 under the orders of Nasiruddin Hyder, the King of Oudh.
- (5) A thumb-nail-worked copy of Sheikh Sadi's "Karima" executed by Ghulam Mustafa bin Mohammed of Sialkot in the Punjab. The book is bound in leather.
- (6) The "Git Govind" written by Jaya Deva, a Bengali poet of the 12th century. The book contains 35 fine illustrations and was probably executed in the early years of the 19th century.
- (7) A copy of the "Bhagwat Gita", containing 24 paintings probably written in the middle of the 19th century.
- (8) A long cloth mounted roll in which the whole of the "Mahabharat" is written in very small characters. There are 61 paintings and insets

and the work was written in the early years of the 19th century.

Alwar attained some celebrity in the past on account of its book binding. The art was introduced by one Abdul Rehman who learnt it from a Fakir in Lahore and then came to settle in Alwar. He died in about 1888 but a number of samples of his excellent work may be seen in the Library.

The binding has a speciality, the ornamentation whether in colour or gold, being some what after the Grolier style in which the colours are painted on the boards and are not inlaid. The art has unfortunately declined, but in its heyday it attracted the admiration of royal and distinguished personages, including Her Majesty Queen Victoria to whom a specimen of it in the form of covers to a volume containing the name of subscribers to the National Fund established by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, was presented.

30. The Art Gallery consists almost entirely of The Art Gallery works of Indian art, mostly of the Moghul period. The majority of the good pictures are water colours by Moghul painters with a certain number by artists of the Rajput School. The Gallery contains a number of fine miniatures painted on ivory and some very fine samples of illuminated caligraphy. Of the many valuable and rare paintings in the Art Gallery may be mentioned those representing:-

- (1) Amir Timur with the imprisoned Sultan Bayazid of Turkey (1402) and attended by Agha Isha Kabli and Agha Fida Kabli, painted by Alam, son of Mohammed Talib during the reign of Shah Alam Ghazi.
- (2) Jehangir with a golden orb in his hand; painted on the 11th anniversary of his reign (1616 A.D.) and with an impression of the Imperial seal on the back.

- (3) Jahangir playing Holi in his garden, an early 18th Century work.
- (4) Shah Tahmasp of Persia by Farrukh Beg. This is a very fine portrait with beautiful subdued colouring and excellent line work showing slight influence of the school of Riza Abbasi—An early Mughal period work.
- (5) Jahangir shooting an arrow through a negro's head while standing on a terrestrial globe placed on the shoulders of a cow which stands on the back of a fish. At the bottom is painted the famous scales of justice with a goat and lion meekly sitting together. On either side are medallions depicting the Princes of the House of Timur—Early 17th century work.
- (6) Portrait of Babar and young Humayun in fighting kit with Mirza Hoshiyar in attendance. A very fine example of the Indo Persian style of painting.
- (7) A procession of Akbar II in three pieces.

31. The State Armoury which may be said to have
 Armoury been in existence since the year in which the State was founded, contains numerous weapons of rare workmanship, and a large assortment of arms and equipment of all kinds. The Armoury consists of:—

(1)	Swords	2183
(2)	Guns and Rifles	2,157
(3)	Pistols	274
(4)	Shields	400
(5)	Daggers	675
(6)	Battle-axes	38
(7)	Spears	73

Alwar has long been famous for its swords. About 150 years ago two skilful brothers, Sheikh Ahmad & Gul Ahmad, descendants of a family of famous sword makers of Persia

then in service at the Imperial Court at Delhi accepted the offer of Maharaja Bakhtawar Singhji and came to reside in Alwar. They introduced the old Persian art of producing watered steel. The fine examples of inlaid, enamelled and damascened swords which can be seen in the collection bear testimony to their art, and the skill and fine workmanship which is still possessed by their descendants. Five of the more famous swords of Alwar have been sent at different times to exhibitions in London, the United States of America, and to several places in India.

Mention may be made of the following:—

- 1 Sword of Ali—An inscription on the blade indicates that Ali received it from the people of Egypt in the second year of the Hijri era.
- 2 Sword of Shah Abbas of Persia—A splendid sword of Persian manufacture with a beautiful hilt.
- 3 Shah Jehan's Sword—A fine specimen of the work of Gujerat.
- 4 Sword of Dara Shikoh, son of Shah Jehan—This was manufactured by Mohd. Seleh, ancestor of the present sword makers of Alwar,
- 5 Sword of Nadir Shah Durrani of Persian Manufacture of a High Order—The hilt is of walrus ivory.
- 6 Talwar Sosan-Patta—But, manufactured in the time of His Highness Maharaja Bakhtawar Singhji.
- 7 Talwar Foladi—A sword said to have been valued at Rs. 1,00,000/-. It was prepared by the sword makers of Alwar.
- 8 A sword made from 4 different species of steel (Folad and Sakela)
- 9 Talwar Sudet Sakela Dudhara—A sword of Akbar the Great, with his picture engraved on it.
- 10 Halabbi Sakela—A sword of the Emperor Jehangir with his picture engraved on it.
- 11 Talwar Walayti Folad—A sword of the Emperor Alamgir with his name engraved on the back in gold.

32. The Museum contains several exhibits which are of interest to the general public of the State. Although it contains articles of archaeological and antiquarian interest the majority of the articles displayed are ordinary and more of interest to the people of the State than to the casual visitors. Amongst the objects of interest are a few of the personal belongings of each of the previous rulers of the State, a special mechanical silver banquetting table prepared in the time of Maharaja Viney Singhji, one or two articles of the State Regalia such as the original "Mahi Maratib" (The Fish Emblem) presented to the founder of the State by the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam, a banner presented by Queen Victoria to His Highness' Maharaja Sir Mangal Singhji; samples of Indian jewellery, silver, pottery, etc, and a collection of some stuffed animals and birds.

In addition to the few inscriptions, samples of stone carvings etc. already collected in the Museum a start has been made to collect further articles of archaeological interest from places in the State where they are found. It is hoped that a regular section for all these exhibits will be formed in due course of time.

The following articles were sent to the Udaipur Exhibition in the year under review:—

Books	(1) Waqayat Babari.
Pictures	(1) Jahangir (2) Akbar II (3) Humayu & Babar (4) Aurangzeb in Daulatabad
Swords	Sword (1) of Akbar the Great (2) of Jahangir (3) of Shahjehan (4) of Dara Shikoh (5) of Shah Abbas (6) of Shah Tahmasp and (7) of Nadir Shah Durrani
Shila Laikh	Shila Laikh on Black Stone of Sauwal 1016 Vikrami
Qite-at	The Qiteat written by Bahadur Shah the Moghul Emperor

33. The total number of visitors to the Museum
 Visitors during the year under report was 11,07
 including State guests and the income from visitors fee was
 Rs. 1,374/4/-

The following were among the distinguished visitors
 to the Museum: -

- 1 His Highness the Maharaj of Panna.
- 2 Members of the Supply Committee for Rajputana
- 3 R. B. Kanwar Sain Superintending Engineer, Punjab
Irrigation.
- 4 Nawabzada-Nasir Ali Khan Sahib Heir-apparent Jaora
State.
- 5 Lt. Col. V. J. F. Paterson Bombay Granadiers.
- 6 Raj-Kumar Man Singhji of Bansa, Udaipur-Mewar.
- 7 Major Nawab Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan, Nawab of
Dera Ismail Khan.
- 8 Mr. H. N. Zutshi, Superintendent of Education Sirohi.
- 9 Brigadier R. D. Inskip, G. H. Q. New Delhi.
- 10 Maharaj Kumar Sahib Girdhar Singhji of Jaisalmer
- 11 Mr. S. N. Sen, Imperial Records, New Delhi.
- 12 Dewan Bahadur L. R. Sikund, Chief Member of Council
Kishangarh.
- 13 Lt. Col. G. Howson S. R. L. O. Rajputana, Ajmer.
- 14 Lt. Col. Jang Bahadur Singh, Military Secretary, Panna
State.
- 15 Lt. Col. Th. Gopal Singh M. B. E. Badnor (Mewar).

X PRICE CONTROL

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh B. A.

Head of Department

Price Control Officer—Mr. Chandra Shekhar Gupta M.Sc.

34. The administration of control was assigned to the
 Foreword. Collector of Customs and Excise in addi-
 tion to his normal duties early in the year

1942. As the control measures adopted by His Highness' Government underwent considerable expansion, necessity was felt to organise and constitute a separate Price Control Department under the control of a whole time Officer and this department was established on the 27th April, 1943.

The Price Control machinery had to be further extended during the financial year under report to relieve pressure of work in the Price Control Department. The District Officers were appointed Civil Supply Controllers for their respective districts and Assistants were provided to help them.

35. Before the creation of a separate department, an attempt was made to control the prices of food grains in the State and to exercise some sort of control over Kerosene, Diesel Oil and Sugar and the following control Orders were promulgated in the State:—

- (i) Foodgrains (Future & options Prohibition) Order, 1942.
- (ii) Foodgrains Control Order, 1942 (Repealed)
- (iii) Essential Articles Control Order, 1942 (Repealed)

During the financial year 1943-44 the previously promulgated control orders were revised and the following Control Orders were promulgated as it became necessary to extend the measures of control over several essential articles:—

- (1) Shuttles Control Order, 1943 (Repealed)
- (2) Healds and Reeds Control Order, 1943 (Repealed)
- (3) Bleaching Powder and Chlorine Control Order, 1943.
- (4) Crystal Sugar Conversion (Control) Order, 1943 (Repealed).
- (5) House Rent Control Order, 1943.

- (6) Cotton (Forward Contracts and Options Prohibition) Order, 1943.
- (7) Oil-seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1943.
- (8) Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943.
- (9) Revised Essential Articles Control Order, 1943.
- (10) Ring Travellers Control Order, 1943.
- (11) Starch " " 1943.
- (12) Cotton (Forward Contracts in current Crops "Prohibition") Order, 1943.
- (13) Paper (Packing of Cotton Textiles) Control Order, 1943.
- (14) Bobbins Control Order, 1943 (Repealed)
- (15) Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1943.
- (16) Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Regulation of Seizures) Order, 1943.
- (17) Revised Food grains Control Order, 1943.
- (18) Drugs Control Order, 1943 (Repealed)
- (19) Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance 1944.
- (20) Aluminium Control Order, 1944.
- (21) Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1944.
- (22) Imported Engineer Stores " " 1944.

The Price Control Department attempted to control the prices of sugar, wheat products, matches, kerosene, gur, jaggery powder, diesel oil, cloth, yarn and confactionery during the year 1943-44 and the distribution of each commodity was made according to plan by allocation of quotas to urban and rural areas, control of imports and regimentation of supplies from supply centres to the places of distribution.

During the year under report the control was extended to Indian woollen goods, footwear and Brass Utensils. The following control orders were enforced in the State;—

- 1 Drugs Control Order, 1944.

- 2 Indian Woollen Goods Control Order, 1944.
- 3 Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1944.
- 4 Footwear Control Order, 1944.
- 5 Foodgrains Flour (Use in soap making) Prohibition order, 1944.
- 6 Brass Utensils Control Order, 1945.

Near the end of the year shortage of Mill Made Cloth and Yarn began to be felt in the State due to stoppage of supplies from the main distributing centres situated in British India. His Highness' Government immediately prohibited export of cloth and yarn with a view to conserve existing stocks of cloth and yarn and attempted to move appropriate authorities for releasing necessary stocks. The supply position of all other controlled articles remained quite satisfactory during the financial year.

36. At all the principal supply centres, registered associations of well established importers and wholesale dealers which were constituted in the year 1943-44 to eliminate individual competition, continued to work.

The main supply centres are given below:—

ALWAR CITY

1	Sugar Syndicate,	...	...	...	Alwar
2	Halwais Association,	...	..	...	"
3	Match Dealers Association,				"
4	Association of Dealers of Wheat-products,				"
5	State Servants Cooprative Stores.				"
6	Shri Chitrāgupta	"	"		"
7	Alwar	"	"		"
8	Muslim Consumers	"	"		"
9	Chemists and Druggists Society,				"
10	Cloth Syndicate,				"

RAJGARH

11 Sugar Syndicate, Rajgarh

MALAKHERA

12 Sugar Syndicate, Malakhera

KHAIRTHAL

13 Sugar Syndicate, Khairthal

37. The State has been divided into fourteen Sub divisions for the proper administration of Price Control and each Sub division has been placed under the local Nazim or Naib Nazim who are designated as Assistant Price Control Officers. The permanent staff of Nizamats and Sub-Nizamats constitutes their office establishment. They work under the close supervision and direction of Civil Supply Controllers. The Police and Customs Departments render necessary help when required.

The staff of the Price Control Department at the end of the year under report consisted of:-

- (a) Secretary to Government in the Price Control Department and Price Control Officer.
- (b) Civil Supply Controller, District Alwar.
- (c) " " " " " Rajgarh.
- (d) Assistant Civil Supply Controller, District Alwar
- (e) " " " " " Rajgarh
- (f) " Price Control Officers—14.
- (g) Clerical establishment of Price Control Dept-6
- (h) " " of Civil Supply Controllers—2.

38. Necessity was felt in the middle of the year 1944-45 to control the upward tendency of house rent in Alwar City. The House Rent Control Order was therefore promulgated and the Price Control Officer was appointed as Rent Controller. The Rent Controller was extended to non-residential

houses during the year under report as the land-holders enhanced rents of shops and godowns to a considerable extent. Effective measures were taken to protect the interests of tenants.

The total number of cases instituted and disposed of during the year were as follows:—

Number of cases instituted	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases pending on 1-4-1945
84	55	29

39. The total income of this department during the financial year was Rs. 69,168/- which was derived from licenses etc. The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 12,223/-.

XI STATE PRESS

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister—Major General Abdul Rehman
M. B. E., O. B. I. from 1-4-1944 to 7-8-44

Home Minister—Kr. Raghubir Singh B. A. from 8-8-44

Head of Department

Manager—Pt. Raghunandan Sharma 1-4-44 to 4-5-44
Pt. Ram Richhpal 5-5-44 to 16-1-45
Dr. H. M. Bux Bar-at-Law from 17-1-45

40. The Press is worked by electricity. There are two Cylinder and two Treadle machines, 2 cutting machines, 1 wire stitching machine, 1 perforating

machine and 1 ruling machine are in the Binding section. During the year under report the Press continued the printing of Judicial and non-Judicial stamps and the work was carried out under the supervision of the Manager State press, the Treasury Officer and a Military Officer with Military Guard

Important orders notifications Court notices and Acts are given publicity through the State Gazette. In order to enforce orders and rules issued by the Government of India and adopted and promulgated by His Highness' Government, Extraordinary Gazettes are published for the information of the public. During the year 1943 the State Press entered on the new policy of undertaking printing work from the public. Accordingly, besides the printing of the "Siksha Sandesh" and the College Magazine, the work of the Municipal Board Alwar and the Court of Wards was also under-taken. The Press was treated as a Service Department.

41. Receipts and Expenditure were Rs. 2,592/- and
Income and Expenditure Rs. 27,068/- respectively

XII TOSHEKHANA

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister—K_r. Raghubir Singh B. A.

Head of Department.

Munsarim—Rao Sahib Shri Narain Haldiya

42. The State Toshekhana which may be said to date
Dontpnts, back to the year of the foundation of the
State in 1775 A D. contains many interesting and valuable pieces of Jewellery, and other objects of artistic

interest. The examples of enamelled jewellery and some of the pieces of jade are of outstanding merit.

43. In the Toshekhana are also kept the paraphernalia
Regalia of the State and other articles used at the
time of processions etc. amongst which may be mentioned the " Mahi Maratib " or the Fish Emblem granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam in 1775 A. D. to the founder of the State, Rao Raja Pratap Singhji and various other emblems of distinction presented from time to time to the Rulers of the State.

44. The departmental expenditure amounted to
Receipts and Expenditure Rs. 6,920/- and the income amounted to
Rs. 380/-. A sum of Rs 6,000/- was spent
and Rs. 4,401/- were received under the head " Shish-
tachar "

APPENDIX A

1. Budget and Actual Receipts for 1944-45

Heads	Actuals 1942-43	Actuals 1943-44	Budget 1944-45	Actuals 1944-45
<hr/>				
A.				
1 Land Revenue:—				
a. Ordinary Revenue	21,75,542	22,13,616	21,95,000	21,79,154
b. Cess	1,13,017	1,12,427	1,11,700	1,11,322
c. Miscellaneous receipts	55,310	77,636	41,100	91,042
d. Collection of arrears	1,17,172	1,82,411	5,000	9,780
e. Irrigation Receipts	12,998	42,007	11,000	33,008
f. Registration	9,177	10,178	7,900	10,813
g. Nazool	...	7,469	15,000	14,860
Total Land Revenue	24,83,216	26,45,744	23,86,700	24,49,979
2 Customs	7,82,890	28,35,129	8,50,000	44,43,903
3 Excise	1,67,308	1,82,609	2,00,000	2,07,893
4 Salt	1,13,397	1,11,942	1,11,500	1,11,631
5 Stamps	2,22,828	2,92,928	2,90,000	3,04,190
6 Forest	1,23,969	1,65,776	1,00,000	2,35,993
7 Mines	78,713	80,088	1,00,000	1,03,502
Total A.	39,72,321	63,14,216	40,38,200	78,57,091
B. Palaces	...	2	...	...
C. Debt Services	46,129	45,151	48,600	69,977
D. Civil Administration				
1 Private Secretary's Office	...	...	...	2
2 Government Offices	337	29	100	1,505
3 Account and Audit	9	27	...	34
4 Treasury	33	120	...	88
5 Justice	10,390	13,171	7,600	15,851
6 Police	18,867	20,139	20,000	34,279
7 Jail	10,680	4,363	8,600	22,850

8	Agriculture	5,958	6,320	6,000	6,385
9	Cooperation	-2	4	...	4
10	Education	22,453	25,611	15,800	26,176
11	Medical	3,823	3,236	2,400	3,554
12	Bijli	50,911	...	66,000	71,402
13	Public Works	3,709	2,954	3,100	7,664
14	Labour Corps	866	...	...	...
15	Gardens	19,099	30,192	26,700	45,924
16	Cattle Breeding Farm	8,304	...	15,000	15,879
17	Garage	307	198	...	278
18	Jagir	33,978	39,940	34,000	38,045
19	Punnya	2,265	2,587	2,100	2,496
20	Sanskrit Institutions	6,739	6,702	6,000	6,204
21	Mahmandari	1,112	1,703	700	2,917
22	Daulatkhana	534	1,089	1,000	1,505
23	Toshakhana	1,138	1,715	100	380
24	Shistachar	...	...	...	2,000
25	Museum	306	990	600	1,368
26	Khas Tawela	140	100	...	398
27	Akhet	1,034	2,866	1,200	17,393
28	Feelkhana	164	167	100	458
29	Central Records	84	1,025	400	8,772
30	Printing	20,011	3,547	2,000	2,592
31	Cattle Fairs	8,083	4	2,000	...
32	Secretariat	81	86	...	...
33	Nazool	14,988	...	...	...
Total D,		2,46,401	1,68,885	2,21,500	3,36,403
E.	Army	1,416	11,739	6,80,700	5,87,873
F.	Pensions and Allowances	744	720	...	871
G.	Miscellaneous	22,630	50,901	30,000	85,832
H.	Sale of Land	5,078	48,148	10,000	29,327
Total A to H,		42,94,719	66,39,762	50,29,000	89,67,374
I.	Debt Heads	...	4,15,355	19,000	24,025
J.	Deposits	5,68,373	9,35,696	6,96,500	15,14,397
K.	Advances	8,90,837	7,93,544	1,70,500	4,63,660
L.	Remittances	26,05,734	39,69,807	30,60,000	46,07,900
Grand Total		83,59,663	127,54,164	89,75,000	1,55,77,356

2. Budget and Actual Expenditure for 1944-45

Heads	Actuals 1942-43	Actuals 1943-44	Budget 1944-45	Actuals 1944-45
A—Direct Demands on Revenue				
1 Land Revenue				
(a) District Offices	45,043	44,312	52,400	50,955
(b) Nizamats	1,51,713	1,66,304	1,79,100	1,81,941
(c) Irrigation	2,408	2,857	2,200	3,153
(d) Registration	1,020	1,087	1,200	1,203
(e) Nazool	..	5,380	7,100	6,288
Total Land Revenue	2,03,184	2,19,970	2,43,000	2,46,540
2 Customs	59,712	71,164	96,000	95,172
3 Excise	2,910	2,893	3,400	3,337
4 Stamps	31,483	30,762	32,000	33,124
5 Forest	41,270	30,410	51,700	57,391
6 Mines	6,471	6,501	9,300	8,335
Total A.	3,45,030	3,61,700	4,35,100	4,43,899
B. Palaces	3,70,006	5,81,077	3,70,000	9,41,600
C. Debt Services	14,91,835	13,50,762	31,200	16,335
D. Civil Administration				
1 Private Secretary's Office	...	..	17,900	11,791
2 Government Offices	1,28,226	1,16,581	1,29,300	1,42,152
3 Account and Audit	31,518	31,513	36,100	40,730
4 Treasury	1,271	1,591	1,900	1,944
5 Justice	86,111	90,037	98,100	92,996
6 Police	2,36,949	2,56,572	3,00,700	3,00,858
7 Jail	47,507	52,281	57,800	63,897
8 Agriculture	11,695	14,142	17,300	19,511
9 Cooperation	11,881	11,544	14,500	12,813
10 Education	2,83,779	3,19,183	3,82,200	3,66,676
11 Medical	2,07,908	2,70,671	2,83,600	3,01,071
12 Bijli	53,429	6,885	80,000	77,271
13 P. W. D.	2,19,842	3,68,736	6,37,900	5,87,380
14 Labour Corps	7,334	...	...	—
15 Gardens	26,568	29,702	32,000	33,749
16 Cattle Breeding Farm	36,387	27,897	42,600	41,817
17 Garage	23,585	23,845	53,900	44,971
18 Jagir	20,336	18,295	19,800	19,077
19 Panya	87,330	87,520	92,200	90,460
20 Sanskrit Institutions	10,408	10,729	11,500	11,427

21	Mahmandari	7,343	9,105	10,600	13,310
22	Deodhikhas	...	...	84,900	86,864
23	Daulatkhana	16,841	18,318	20,000	22,807
24	Toshakhana	6,322	7,916	7,200	6,934
25	Shistachar	2,032	2,204	5,000	6,036
26	Museum	5,950	5,059	5,500	5,293
27	Khas Tawela	10,213	10,500	10,900	11,202
28	Akhet	13,177	14,678	14,600	16,417
29	Feelkhana	9,089	11,297	12,400	24,089
30	Central Records	13,696	16,037	18,100	17,607
31	Printing	36,759	19,405	22,100	27,113
32	Cattle Fairs	1,444	683	1,000	...
33	Secretariat	6,030	5,971	.	...
34	Industries and Development	...		12,200	13,371
35	Nazool	6,196		...	...
Total D. Civil Administration		16,57,186	18,61,928	25,33,800	25,11,634
E. Army		8,29,131	9,63,093	11,82,500	10,89,781
F. Pensions and Allowances					
1.	Civil Pensions	1,19,890	1,29,967	1,33,400	1,30,297
2.	Military Pensions	85,857	82,154	90,600	85,883
Total F. Pensions		2,05,747	2,12,121	2,24,000	2,16,180
G. Miscellaneous					
1.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	40,979	42,707	40,100	54,825
2.	Past Liabilities. etc	10,235	18,887	32,000	11,001
Total G. Miscellaneous		51,214	61,594	72,100	65,826
Excess of Revenue over expenditure		...		1,30,000	...
H. Town Improvement etc.		5,078	7,351	60,000	6,171
I. Debt Heads		...	5,34,901	10,500	21,150
J. Deposits		5,96,094	8,77,265	7,05,000	12,60,482
K. Advances		5,40,560	2,08,417	1,70,500	4,93,789
L. Remittances		25,97,767	39,67,459	30,60,000	46,11,290
Grand Total		86,92,648	1,09,90,668	89,75,000	1,16,81,137

APPENDIX B

Assets and Liabilities for the year 1944-45

Assets

S. N.	Heads	Opening balance	Closing balance
<u>Investments</u>			
1.	Govt. of India Defence Bonds	10,05,800	40,05,800
2.	Post Office National Certif.	20,059	5,14,450
3.	Fixed Deposit Receipts	<u>5,20,000</u>	<u>8,20,000</u>
		15,45,859	53,40,250
<u>Advances (with interest)</u>			
1.	House Building	29	3,899
2.	<u>Taccavi</u>		
	Revenue Department	1,81,103	1,55,922
	Agriculture	—59	
3.	Cooperation	4,655	
4.	Jagidars and Muafidars	13,171	2,386
5.	Old Loans. J. Bank	3,286	1,722
<u>Advances (without interest)</u>			
1.	Permanent Advance	14,464	14,698
2.	Departmental Advances	32,478	1,00,605
3.	Personal Advances	15,688	14,436
4.	Grain Advance to State		
	Servants		276
	Total Advances	<u>2,64,815</u>	<u>2,94,944</u>
	Total Assets	18,10,674	56,35,194
	Cash Balance	<u>13,35,924</u>	<u>15,16,292</u>
		31,46,598	71,51,486

Liabilities

S. N.	Heads	Opening Balance	Closing balance
1.	Internal Loan	3,80,000	3,80,000
2.	Miscellaneous unliquidated		

liabilities refund of Nazarana	22,591	22,586
<u>Deposit (with interest)</u>		
1. G. P. Fund	95,105	97,981
2. Fixed Deposit	1,40,343	2 35,444
<u>Deposit (without interest)</u>		
1. Departmental Deposit	6,63,651	7,89,831
2. Municipal Deposit	49,737	69,223
3. Shri Baijilal's Marriage Fund.	8,584	21,732
4. Uncashed cheques and bills	1,90,868	2 67,273
5. Remittances		
Cash	—15	—5
R. T. R.	13,027	9,627
	<u>13,012</u>	<u>9,622</u>
Total Liabilities	15,63,891	18,93,692

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the State during the year 1944-45.

Name of court	Number of offences reported		Remaining at the end of 1943-44	Number of persons dealt with						Persons disposed of in 1944-45						Remarks.	
	1943-44	1944-45		Brought to trial in 1944-45				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of 1944-45		
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	1943-44								1944-45
1. Sessions Court	—	—	37	55	—	—	—	—	83	92	—	23	28	—	2	39	
2. Courts of District Magistrate	98	58	75	132	25	—	—	—	394	232	113	15	42	12	20	30	
3. Magistrates 1st Class	1869	1769	634	901	112	1063	2	1	2462	2713	893	496	539	40	91	654	
4. Magistrates 2nd Class	2012	1481	1176	669	75	2346	9	1	6724	4276	1,596	1156	579	—	275	670	
5. Magistrates 3rd Class	950	1376	472	94	123	2433	—	—	4610	3122	1,307	884	233	—	129	569	
Total	4929	4,684	2394	1851	335	5842	11	2	14273	10435	3909	2574	1421	52	517	1962	

APPENDIX D

Important Industrial Factories and works of the Alwar State

- 1 Stone Powdering Chipping Works, Alwar
- 2 Stone pulverising Works, Alwar
- 3 Hira Ice Factory, Alwar.
- 4 Jagdish Oil and Flour Mills, Alwar .
- 5 Textile Hand Loom Factory, Alwar
- 6 Krishna Flour Mills, Alwar
- 7 Gupta Flour Mills, Alwar
- 8 Shamsuddin Looms, Alwar
- 9 Laxmi Oil Mills, Alwar
- 10 Aggarwal Oil Mills, Alwar
- 11 India Pottery and Porcelain Ltd., Alwar
- 12 Tej Pratap Textile Mills Ltd. Alwar
- 13 Match Factory Ltd.. Alwar
- 14 Alwar Forest Products Ltd., Alwar
- 15 Film Producing Company Ltd., Alwar
- 16 Alwar Paints and Varnish Works Ltd. Alwar
- 17 Soda Ash Factory, Alwar
- 18 The Slate Factory, Alwar
- 19 The Marble Works, Alwar
- 20 Welding and Repairing Works, Alwar
- 21 Bura Manufacturing Works Alwar
- 22 Wire Expanding Works, Alwar
- 23 Gota Factories, Alwar
- 24 Swadeshi Hand Loom Works, Alwar
- 25 Nail Manufacturing Factory, Alwar
- 26 Lac Breeding and Propagating Works, Alwar
- 27 Oil Flour Mills Khairthal
- 28 Flour Mills Khairthal
- 29 Oil Flour Mills Harsauli
- 30 Gokal Chand Flour Mills Rajgarh
- 31 Ramdayal Oil & Flour Mills Rajgarh
- 32 Bhawani Sahai Flour Mills Rajgarh

- 33 Ismail Flour Mills Tijara
- 34 Ram Sukh Flour Mills Ramgarh
- 35 Oil Factory Jeyganj Kherli
- 36 Flour Mills Lachmangarh
- 37 Flour Mills, Bansur

